



Edward C. Rochette
Vice President
P.O. Box 7083
Colorado Springs, CO 80933
719/475-7979
FAX: 719/577-4454

July 13, 1990

Raymond H. Williamson
933 Rothowood Road
Lynchburg, VA 24503

Dear Mr. Williamson:

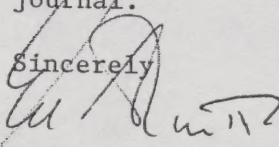
Your letter of July 6th, addressed to me at ANA headquarters, along with a copy of your letter to Barbara Gregory has been forwarded to my attention.

Your points of contention, reference the article by Bruce Korver, are well taken and emphasize the need of the editorial advisory committee's need to set better guidelines. At present members of the committee review submissions only when specifically requested to do so by the editorial staff. The shortcoming may have been a rush to deadline or the fact that the author's name is well-known to the staff. I do not know the answer at this point, but I will find out.

As for advocating that I, or any member of the editorial advisory committee may wish to print your letter, I need to point out that the sole discretion to do so rests with the editor, Ms Barbara Gregory. I hope that she will do so, but the decision is hers to make.

Thank you for taking the time to write. Following your suggestion in this matter can only improve the image of the journal.

Sincerely


Ed Rochette

cc Babara Gregory

RAYMOND H. WILLIAMSON

933 ROTHWOOD ROAD
LYNCHBURG, VA. 24503
PHONE 804-384-6691

July 18 1990

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Ave.
St. Louis MO 63105

Dear Eric:

Enclosed is a copy of Ed Rochette's July 13 letter re the article "'Tis Death to Counterfeit" in the June Numismatist. My letter wasn't forwarded to him; it was mailed directly to him.

Editor Gregory can't publish "better guide lines" unless Ed Rochette and Co. give them to her. His apparent concern about who makes the decision as to what is published must reflect some HQ internal squabble. We still don't know whether it's up to Gregory (Editor) or Rochette (Chairman) to write and publish corrections, if any.

Also enclosed are a couple of old articles in this field for your files; you cite the first in The Early Paper Money of America (1990), p 450, but not the second. The notes pictured in both seem genuine.

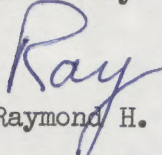
R. W. Church, "Paper Money Issued for Virginia under the Ordinance of the Convention of July 17, 1775," NSM (Sept 1942).

Randolph W. Church, "The Counterfeiter and Virginia Independence," Virginia Cavalcade (Summer 1951).

I saved these articles many years ago when I was into NORVELL genealogy. I was into this subject again recently, and discovered these old copies. William Norvell of James City County signed some of the notes pictured in both articles.

We'll wait with interest to see what Editor Gregory writes.

Sincerely


Raymond H. Williamson

Encl - (above) 3

The Counterfeiter and Virginia Independence

by Randolph W. Church

THE crime of counterfeiting has always stirred the imagination. Since it is a crime against the government, it has always been dealt with severely. In earlier times the penalty upon conviction was death. Today the United States Secret Service maintains a constant vigil to prevent its occurrence and to apprehend guilty parties.

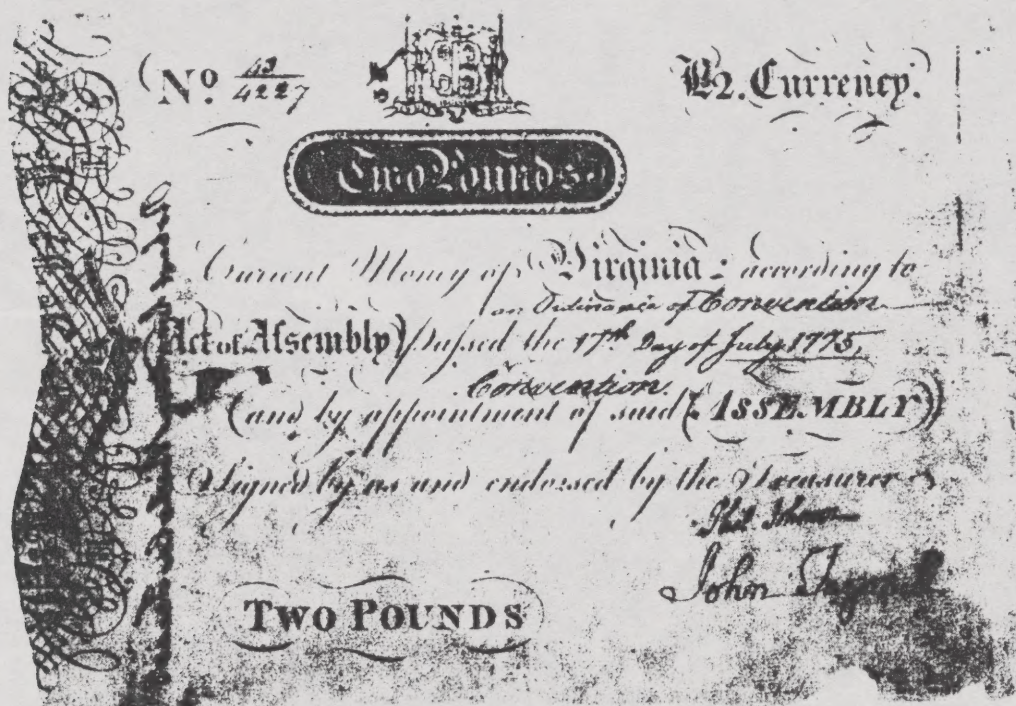
Historically, the counterfeiter was an important person in Virginia. His activities were a source of great anxiety to the colonial government, and the value of Virginia currency depended, at times, upon the number of counterfeit notes in circulation. Just prior to the Revolution certain clever forgers forced the Virginia government to change completely the form of its currency in a very unusual way.

In 1773 Robert Carter Nicholas, treasurer of the colony, inserted in the two Williamsburg newspapers of the time a notice calling attention to extensive counterfeiting of notes issued in 1769 and 1771. In this announcement he stated that these notes "were guarded with such a Variety of Checks that I flattered myself with hopes of the most perfect Security." So insecure

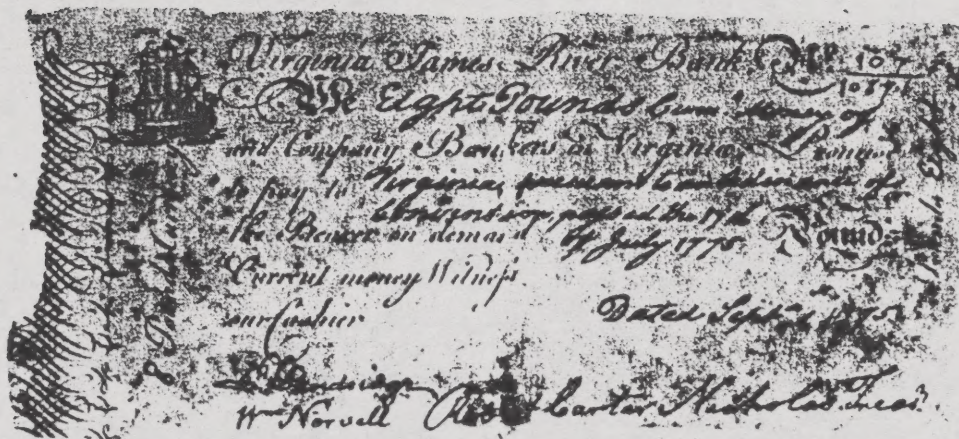
were they, however, that the General Assembly was hastily called into special session and authorized the treasurer to call in the old money and to issue new.

Since time was lacking to prepare new engraved forms, Nicholas secured permission to use a form which certain merchants of Virginia had had printed in the hope of establishing a private bank. This form was "impressed with the best copper Plate I ever saw," Nicholas explained, "and has several very ingenious Devices wrought upon it so that I hope it would baffle the attempts of the most crafty and ingenious to Counterfeit it." The paper, he noted, "was fabricated in London by a very eminent Hand."

Later in 1773 Nicholas placed an order through John Norton & Sons, outstanding London merchants who had agents in Virginia, for another type of form which was of an extraordinarily handsome and elaborate character. In his order he went into minute detail concerning the engraving, design, and Virginia watermark. These forms were prepared in London and carry the engraver's name, "Ashby," in small letters. Every safeguard was exercised in their manufacture.



These facsimiles have been reduced twenty-five percent from natural size. The originals are in the Virginia State Library.



In September Nicholas wrote, "The paper, for our new currency . . . is universally admired."

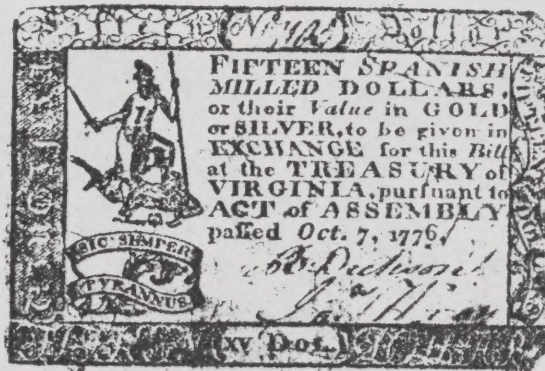
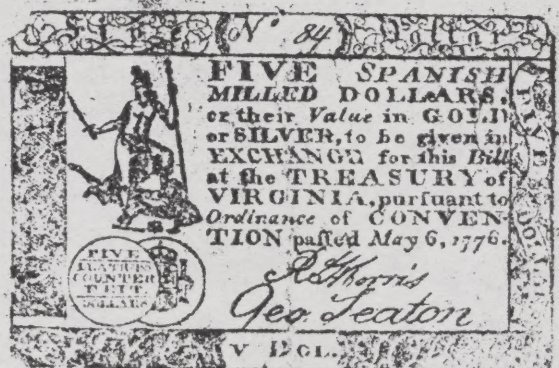
There is no record that either of these forms was successfully counterfeited, and as the Revolution moved in upon Virginia both of them were destined to be used as the first money for financing independence.

In June, 1775, the colonial governor, Lord Dunmore, fled from Williamsburg, and the period of government by conventions began. The convention of July, 1775, considered the question of paper currency and passed an ordinance allowing the use of these two forms until a better one could be obtained. Each blank had to have laboriously copied upon it the name of the convention and had to be signed by several parties. So time-consuming was this process and so little was paid for the service that the treasurer had difficulty in securing help.

He was, however, rescued from this difficulty by the delivery, early in 1776, of an approved new form which had the name of the convention printed upon it. This form had been ordered from Philadelphia and was secured from counterfeiting by its elaborate design and by the use of a heavy paper with threads and mica imbedded in it.

A similar form was authorized by the convention of 1776 with a substitution of dollars for pounds and with a change to the new seal. When the first General Assembly of the state convened in October, 1776, the old phraseology "Act of Assembly" replaced that of "Ordinance of Convention."

While counterfeiting in Virginia neither began nor ended with the incidents of 1773, it certainly reached its height at that period, and the counterfeiter unwittingly left his mark on the story of Virginia independence. . . .



Auburn University

History Department 7030 Haley Center
Auburn University, Alabama 36849-5207

Telephone: (205) 844-4360
ATTNet: 221-4360

FAX: (205) 844-6673
(205) 844-2378

August 26, 1993

Joseph R. Lasser
605 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10158-3698

Dear Mr. Lasser:

Thanks for your letter of August 2. I have been unable to reply sooner because I have only just returned from a month in New England.

The two pieces of Pensacola paper money are interesting: I had been unaware of their existence. One thing is sure. Panton, Leslie and Co. could not have issued them. Who did issue them must remain guesswork.

Since there was no printing press in Pensacola my guess would be that the money was printed for one of the major firms in Pensacola that were subsidiaries of London mercantile concerns.

The two best candidates are Codrington, and the Comyn brothers.

Edward Codrington, among other activities, supplied the victuals for the British Army garrisons in West Florida. Phillips and Valens Comyn were the sons of a London merchant, Thomas Comyn. They boasted that, at £15,000, theirs was the best-capitalized firm in West Florida. They were the main suppliers of slaves to the colony.

Both firms were active in Pensacola in the 1770s.

Yours faithfully,

Robin Fabel

R. F. A Fabel
Professor of History

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

April 12, 1995

Mr. Harvey G. Stack
Stack's
123 West 57th Street
New York, NY 10019-2280

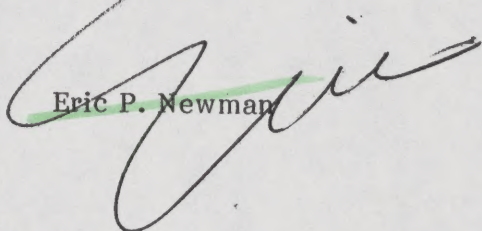
Dear Harvey:

I have learned that Krause Publications is about to run out of the third edition of **The Early Paper Money of America** and in 1996 would like to put out the fourth edition.

I have continually made interlineations, additions, corrections, etc. to my third edition, never dreaming that a fourth edition would be welcome.

You appraised Joe Lasser's early American paper money and thus are quite familiar with values. Would you or a member of your firm want to participate in the pricing for the new edition? Ordinarily I let Krause select those to participate in pricing. However, I would like to ask you if you would like to participate in that or if you have any suggestions for improvement of the book. I would welcome your thoughts.

Kindest regards,


Eric P. Newman

EPN:bv



NUMISMATISTS
AUCTIONEERS • APPRAISERS

Stack's

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123 WEST 57TH STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10019-2280

April 18, 1995

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Ave
St. Louis, Mo. 63105

Dear Eric:

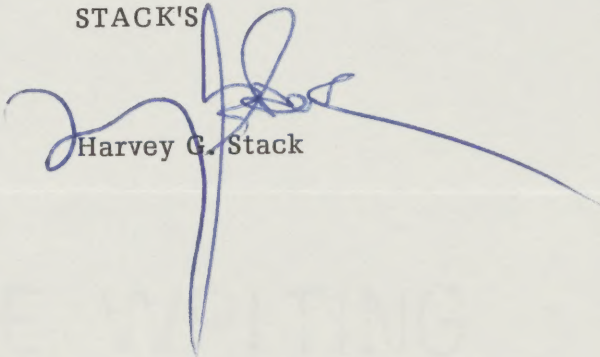
It was nice hearing from you today.

Depending upon how soon it must be done, we would like to consider working with you on the next edition of "The Early Paper Money of America."

Hope to see you at the Society Theatre Party or at the lecture this week-end, I remain

Sincerely yours,

STACK'S


Harvey C. Stack

HGS/sb



TEL 212/582-2580

FAX 212/245-5018



[Joe Lasser]

9/17/95

Dear Eric -

Please be patient with this yellow foolscap. I promised to update you on my Florida paper money research and here it is, but there can't be anything like a formal report because I have not been able to come to a definitive answer as to who was responsible for the Pensacola pieces.

You've attributed the piece in EPMA to Panton & Leslie, but I think that there is virtually no chance that the attribution is correct. Harley Freeman was the first to believe that Panton & Leslie was the issuer and, thereafter, everyone accepted his conclusion -- because he was so respected for his numismatic research -- but historians who have written on the subject of East Florida and West Florida indicate that Panton & Leslie did not come to Pensacola until 1785; ~~then~~ and, therefore, the Pensacola 177x pieces must have been authorized

and issued by someone else.
(My sources for the preceding comments
are J.A. Brown^(author), Panton & Leslie Co.,
Florida Historical Quarterly, Volume 37, 1959
pp. 328-336 and Dr. William Coker, University
of Florida, Pensacola, Fla.) -- Note Dr. Coker's "Indian Traders
of the Southeastern Spanish Borderlands
Panton Leslie & Co and John Forbes & Co. (1783-1847)

A look at the Pensacola "orange"
note in EPMA clearly reveals that
it is from an engraved plate which
makes it ~~improbable~~ highly improbable that
~~the~~ it was produced in Pensacola,
a town of 1,200 or so population
in the early 1770's. Pensacola
was simply a trading post and ~~not~~
was unlikely to have sophisticated
artisans capable of engraving a note.

Because, to me, it was
obvious that the plate for the
note was produced somewhere other
than Pensacola, I began to
research other possibilities.

(Continuation 10/7/95)
I acquired the "Minutes, Journals and
Acts of the General Assembly of West
Florida ~~1783~~ 11/3/66 - 2/7/80 with the
last sitting session 11/5/78. There is

no reference to the issuance of
paper money in any of the legislature's
minutes, etc.

So I picked up

Florida, Land of Change -

No. Carolina Press - Kathryn T. Abbey

The Economy of British West Florida 1763-83

Robin Fabel

Eighteenth Century Florida, the Impact
of the American Revolution

University of Florida - Edited by

Samuel Proctor

British West Florida - Cecil Johnson

Tories, Dons & Rebels - The
American Revolution in
British West Florida - J.

Barton Starr

Trade & Privateering in Spanish
Florida - Joyce E. Harman
East Florida 1783 - 5

Joseph Byrne Lockey

+ others

I've read all of them, and had
conversations with Robin Fabel for
additional guidance. Nothing definitive
turned up but ~~there~~ a number

of citations were made of two major British military suppliers, ^{Mr} Codrington and Miller -- and Thomas Camyn and his (Thomas') sons Valens Stephen Camyn ~~and~~ ^{and Phillips} Camyn ~~the~~ ^{West} ~~Florida~~ ^{Florida} ~~Province~~ ^{Province}, V.C. Camyn was both a Pensacola merchant and a member of the Florida Provincial Assembly. Both the Codringtons and the Camyns were active in Pensacola during the 1770's and thus seemed to be the most logical probable issuers of the Florida bills even though two other trading firms McGillivray and Morgan and Thomas Fitzpatrick also were active in West Florida in the 1770's. I've rejected McGillivray and Morgan because they seem to have been more slave traders than trading merchants and I've thought Fitzpatrick wasn't an appropriate selection because he was based at Mautiac according to the literature that I've read.

So, ~~say~~ with my judgment
that the Cadringtons or the Conegus,

using London, England artisans were the ^{probable} issuers of the bills, I began a correspondence with Virginia Hewitt at the British Museum, ~~and~~ R. H. A. Cheffins of the British Library and Dr. C. S. Wright of the British Library. Nothing substantive materialized; Leads at the Public Records Office failed; the 'H. M. Stationery Office', which might have given me data concerning the paper or printing, wasn't formed until April, 1786 and the 'Worshipful Company of Stationers of London' deals with copyrights, not job printing. I, therefore, was unsuccessful.

Additional inquiries as to the location of the Codrington and Conyn families' papers also failed to turn up additional information other than that the papers were believed to still be in "private" hands.

In summary, to date, my research efforts have failed and I have no definitive conclusions except to feel confident

that Panton & Leslie were not the issuers because they were not active in West Florida until the 1780's.

I've enclosed a xerox of a Dr. Fabel letter to me -- which I'd forgotten about until I began reviewing my data so that I could write this letter. Dr. Fabel appears to confirm my guess, "P4 of his letter, 'The two best candidates are Codrington and the Camyn brothers'." -- I haven't any comments ~~on~~ on Phillips Camyn who was Valens Stephen Camyn's brother because he was less active as a trader and a politician than Valens Stephen, leading me to focus on the latter.

That's the data to date.
Not very satisfying for probably 100+ hours of work.

All the Best —

Joe

P.S. My apologies for "rambling" but I've not found a logical straight forward line of inquiry as yet on this project.

J. A. Leo Lemay
H. F. du Pont Winterthur Professor
English Department
University of Delaware
Newark, DE 19716-2537

E-mail: LEMAY@BRAHMS.UDEL.EDU
Office: 302/831-8011
Home: 302/658-7167
Fax: 302/831-1586

September 21, 1995

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cicil Avenue
St. Louis, Mo 63105

Dear Eric:

I'm writing the chapter on Franklin and natural philosophy in volume one of my Franklin biography, and I'm puzzled by your account of Franklin's nature printing. In your "Nature Printing on Colonial Continental Currency," The Numismatist 77 (1964) 305, you describe the process in three steps. First, soft plaster was placed in a retainer and smoothed flat. (I imagine that it was lightly oiled.) Then a wet piece of textured fabric was laid on the surface. A leaf was laid on the cloth. A flat board was pressed against it, so that the leaf and cloth were pressed down into the plaster. After it hardened, the cloth and leaf could be removed.

Second, a plaster negative was made by applying a plaster mixture on top.

Third, the plaster negative, when hard, would become a mold into which melted type metal could be poured to make a cut.

My puzzle: in the first stage, the impression is made into the plaster. In the plaster negative, the impression is made on top of the plaster. Then if the type metal were poured on the plaster negative, the impression would be into the metal. For normal printing, I thought that the impression of the leaf and cloth should be on top the metal.

I therefore wonder if the second step couldn't be omitted? But perhaps I misunderstand the process.

Incidentally, Leech, the engraver of the Delaware paper currency emission of 1 March 1734 (Newman 96) is probably Tomas Leech, member of the Pennsylvania assembly.

Cordially,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

September 26, 1995

Mr. J.A. Leo Lemay
English Department
University of Delaware
Newark, DE 19716-2537

Dear Leo:

It is a pleasure to hear from you as always and I am glad you are continuing to write.

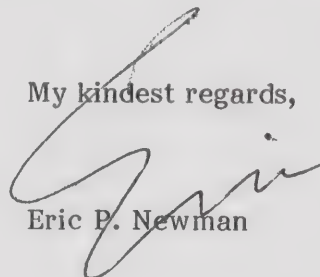
You have asked about the lead casts for Franklin's nature prints and I will try to explain the matter more clearly. It is over 30 years since I wrote my article and I have learned much more since.

I now know that papier mache was then used to some extent in the European printing trade to try to make stereotypes of set type, etc. What I believe Franklin did was to use wet papier mache in a holder and press it so it was flat on top. Then a damp leaf (or wet cloth and a damp leaf) was laid on that surface and pressed down with a weighted wood block. The papier mache was left to dry. Probably oil or shellac or some thin coating was applied to the dried top surface. Then plaster was put over it to create a plaster negative. When the plaster dried, hot lead or type metal would be poured over the plaster negative to produce a positive lead cut. If the process failed during the pour, it would be repeated until a good lead positive was obtained. The lead was kept thin. The sheet of lead was nailed onto a wood board and fitted into the printing frame along with the set type.

I have considered clay, which would have to be baked, and other alternates, but feel that the above was the simplest method. It was not easy to do. Naturally, Franklin did it well and kept it a secret.

I hope this is helpful.

My kindest regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Eric P. Newman', is written over the typed name.

Eric P. Newman

EPN:bv

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

September 26, 1995

Mr. J.A. Leo Lemay
English Department
University of Delaware
Newark, DE 19716-2537

Dear Leo:

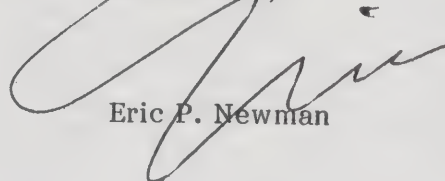
I am enclosing my latest article on the \$ sign. I thought it would interest you.

Thank you for the full name of Thomas Leech. I will include it in my next edition of **The Early Paper Money of America**. It so happens that my publisher told me two months ago that my third edition (1990) was sold out and he wanted me to do a revision for a fourth edition.

You were so helpful to me with suggestions that I ask you again to let me know what improvements should be made. Please suggest anything that you think of.

It was great talking to you.

Your friend,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Eric P. Newman', written over the printed name.

Eric P. Newman

EPN:bv

10/9/95

Addendum:

After rereading this rambling exposition, I'd like to add only one comment. I think that Coderington and Miller is the most likely issuer of the Florida note, based on my impressions from everything that I've read -- but, of course, the Conyers can't be excluded.

Joe

Joseph Lasser

Dear Joe:

I went through the John Fitzpatrick letter book and listed all of the people he wrote during the period 1770 thru 1779 who were in Pensacola. Mottle and other addresses were not included. I wrote the name of the Pensacola people on the enclosed list and the number of letters written to each during the period.

If you look this over it might be a clue to the issuer of the scrip. I presume you have the book so that you can study the content of the letters. Perhaps Fabel will have some ideas once he is aware of this breakdown.

I sincerely appreciate your help on this item.

If a breakdown of dates in the decade is helpful that can be developed from the letter book.

My best,

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Joseph Lasser
Newberger and Berman
605 Madison Ave
New York, NY 10158-3698

October 12, 1995

Dear Joe:

I went through the John Fitzpatrick letter book and listed all of the people he wrote during the period 1770 through 1779 who were in Pensacola or Mobile. There were also correspondents with other addresses which were not included. I wrote the name of the Pensacola people on the enclosed list and the number of letters written to each during the period.

If you look over this list over it might be a clue to the issuer of the scrip. I presume you have the book so that you can study the content of the letters. Perhaps Fabel will have some ideas once he is aware of this breakdown.

I sincerely appreciate your help on this item.

If a breakdown of dates in the decade is helpful that can be developed from the letterbook.

My best,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Eric P. Newman', with a stylized, wavy line extending from the end.

Eric P. Newman

John Fitzpatrick Pensacola addressees 1770-1779
of letters sent

- John Ritson ~~||||~~ ~~||||~~ = 9
James Fairlie ~~||||~~ = 4
Godley & Raincock ~~||||~~ = 6
Robert Montgomery ~~||||~~ = 3
William Barrow = 1
Arthur Strother & Co = 1
Elias Durnford = 1
Richard Bradley = 1
Philip Livingston ~~||||~~ = 3
* John Miller ~~||||~~ ~~||||~~ ~~||||~~ ~~||||~~ = 19
Evan & James Jones ~~||||~~ = 6
John Stephenson ~~||||~~ ~~||||~~ ~~||||~~ ~~||||~~ = 19
Thomas Hutchins ~~||||~~ = 2
Daniel McIntosh = 1
* Miller Swanson & Co (Swanson is usually in Mobile) ~~||||~~ = 4
David Hodge ~~||||~~ = 2
John Waugh = 1
Daniel Mc Gillivray = 1 (McGillivray Struthers & Co)
John Mc Gillivray = 1 were in Mobile
William Wilton ~~||||~~ = 3
John Falconer ~~||||~~ = 2
Phillips Cornyn (no address) ~~||||~~ = 3
John Pinhorn = 1
Thomas Walters = 1
William Weir ~~||||~~ = 4
Elihu Hall Bay = 1
Adam Chrystie = 1

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

March 11, 1996

Douglas B. Ball
R.M. Smythe & Co.
26 Broadway
New York, NY 10004-1701

Dear Doug:

Thanks so much for the Connecticut quantity listing.
You put in your memo that it covered 1770-1776. You only sent me May 10, 1775, June 1, 1775 June 7, 1775 and June 17, 1776. July 1, 1775 is missing. So are the ones prior to 1775.

Does the May 10, 1775 entry mean that 5 shillings was authorized but not printed?

You are right about the need for pricing changes. You will have your chance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Eric P. Newman', with a long, sweeping horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Eric P. Newman

2 Bills on the Colony of Connecticut emitted 10 May 1775 of Various Denominations
 Rec^d of the Committee at sundry Times

The Day when Rec ^d	40/	20/	10/	5/	2 1/2	Bill	The Names of the Com ^{tee} from whom received.
1775							
May 25	300						Jesse Root Esq. no rec ^t
26	200						Jesse Root Esq. no rec ^t
	200						Col ^l Pitkin. no rec ^t
27	300						Col ^l Pitkin no rec ^t
29							Col ^l Pitkin no rec ^t Entered to Jan ^{ry} 1775
			850				Col ^l Pitkin no rec ^t
30	500						Col ^l Pitkin no rec ^t
	200						Col ^l Pitkin no rec ^t
	100						Col ^l Pitkin no rec ^t
		200					Jesse Root Esq. no rec ^t
	200						Benj ^a Payne Esq. no rec ^t
					500		Col ^l Pitkin no rec ^t
		200					Benj ^a Payne Esq. no rec ^t
					650		Col ^l Pitkin no rec ^t
June 2	200						Benj ^a Payne Esq. no rec ^t
3			100				Benj ^a Payne Esq. no rec ^t
					100		Col ^l Pitkin no rec ^t
5	300		350				Benj ^a Payne Esq. no rec ^t
	500		250		1100		Col ^l Pitkin no rec ^t

	500		100	
7				350
8		350		
9				300
	800			
	4300	400	2600	3000
10				300
				550
	200		850	
12				100
15				300
19				200
21				1200

Col. Wyllys - Rec
 Benja. Fay no recd. notes.
 Jesse Root Esq - no recd.
 Benja. Payne Esq - no recd.
 Jesse Root Esq - no recd.
 Col. Williams & J. Williams monr.

~~B. Payne Esq. no recd. notes.~~

9500
 5800
 4300
 19600 - 40/ - 39200. 0. 0
 4200
 1400
 200
 6000 - 20/ - 6000. 0. 0
 1150
 1400
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 5150 - 10/ - 2575. 0. 0
 500
 3000
 3500 - 2/6 to 8 June - 437. 10. 0
 48212. 10. 0

Jesse Root Esq. no recd.
 Benja. Payne Esq. no recd.
 Col. Williams - no recd.
 B. Payne Esq. - no recd.
 Col. Seymour no recd.
 Jesse Root Esq. no recd.
 Thos. Seymour monr. notes & Esq. Elworth

Bills on the Colony of Connecticut Enroll'd 10th May 1775 of Various Denominations,
 Rec^d of the Com^{tee} at sundry times - - - - - Viz^h

the Day when rec ^d	40/ Bills	20/ Bills	10/ Bills	5/ Bills	2/6 Bills	
May 12	- - - -	250 150	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	Col ^o Seymour
13	500 500 100 500	- - - 100 300	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Col ^o Seymour Col ^o Williams no rec ^t Col ^o Wyllis Benj ^o Payne Esq & Daw ^r . (no Rec ^t) Col ^o Seymour Col ^o Williams, p ^r son - no rec ^t
14	200 100	- -	- -	- -	- -	Jesse Root Esq ^r - no rec ^t Col ^o Seymour - (no rec ^t) this p ^r m ^r . Root } both of m ^r . Root
15	- - 900 400 - 400	400 200 500 100 500 -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	Jesse Root Esq & Col ^o Parsony Jesse no Rec ^t Col ^o Elisha Williams & Col ^o W ^m . Williams, no rec ^t Col ^o P ^r thin - (no rec ^t) Jesse Root Esq ^r - (no rec ^t) Col ^o Seymour
16	400 500 200 100 500	- - 100 - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Jesse Root Esq. no rec ^t Col ^o Wyllis Rec ^d Benj ^o Payne Esq ^r no rec ^t Jesse Root Esq ^r no Rec ^t Col ^o Seymour Rec ^t

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	200		
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	300		
18		400	
		400	
	100		
	500		
		300	
	500		350
	200		
	200		
19	100		
	100		
	400		
	200		
	9500	4200	1150

Sape Root Eggs? (no rec^t)
 Col^d Pithin (no rec^t)
 Sape Root Eggs? (no rec^t)
 Benj^a Payne Eggs? (no rec^t)
 Col^d Seymour's Plant Root?
 Sape Root Eggs? (no rec^t)
 Col^d Pithin (no rec^t)
 Benj^a Payne Eggs? (no rec^t)
 Sape Root Eggs? (no rec^t)
 Tho^d Seymour's Eggs? (no rec^t)
 Tho^d Seymour's Eggs? (no rec^t)
 Sape Root Eggs? (no rec^t)
 Benj^a Payne Eggs? (no rec^t)
 Sape Root Eggs? (no rec^t)
 Benj^a Payne Eggs? (no rec^t)
 Col^d Seymour's Plant Root?
 Benj^a Payne Eggs?
 Col^d Pithin (no rec^t)
 Col^d Hamlin (no rec^t)
 Col^d Seymour's (no rec^t)
 Sape Root Eggs? (no rec^t)
 Sape Root Eggs? (no rec^t)
 Ditto (no rec^t)
 Col^d Seymour's (no rec^t)
 Col^d Seymour's (no rec^t)
 Col^d Hamlin (no rec^t)

Number of Quire	Number of sheets in a quire	Number of bills in a sheet	Number of sheets in a book	Different denominations of the bills -											Sum Total of bills	Sum Total of money received	Time from when
				1	2	3	4	5	8	20	100	500	1000				
48	25	16	100	1	2	3	4	5	8	20	100	500	1000	12000	12000	June 19	O. Ellis & Co.
20	8	8	8											8000	50,000	825	W. G. & Co.

<i>Number of Quins</i>	<i>Number of sheets. in a Quin</i>	<i>Number of bills in a sheet</i>	<i>Number of bolts in a sheet</i>	<i>Sum total C bills</i>	<i>Sum help Doll.</i>	<i>Time where delivered</i>	<i>What Number to buy with</i>	<i>What Number to pay with</i>	<i>To whom delivered</i>

25
20
28
500
16
3000
500
2500
500

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

March 11, 1996

Douglas B. Ball
R.M. Smythe & Co.
26 Broadway
New York, NY 10004-1701

Dear Doug:

Thanks so much for the Connecticut quantity listing.

You put in your memo that it covered 1770-1776. You only sent me May 10, 1775, June 1, 1775 June 7, 1775 and June 17, 1776. July 1, 1775 is missing. So are the ones prior to 1775.

Does the May 10, 1775 entry mean that 5 shillings was authorized but not printed?

You are right about the need for pricing changes. You will have your chance.

Sincerely,



Eric P. Newman

Dear Eric:

Quel Betise! Here is the May 10, 1775 act text with £10,000 issued.

I do not have the 1771, 1773 or July 1, 1775 information - malheurusement.

Best Wishes

Doug Ball

Summary of the Colony of Connecticut Emitted 16th May 1770. of Various Denominations received of the Com^{tee} at

		40/ Bill	20/ Bill	10/ Bill	5/ Bill	2/6 Bill					
1770.											
July	11	200					of Col ^l George Wyllis		400	0	0
	13	600					of Benj ^a Payne Esq ^r		1200	0	0
	17	400					of Benj ^a Payne Esq ^r		800		
Aug st	14	200					of Benj ^a Payne Esq ^r		400		
	23	700					of the Hon ^{ble} John Chester Esq ^r		1400		
Sept ^r	6				500	500	of the Hon ^{ble} W ^m Pitkin Esq ^r		62	10	
	10		100		500		of the Hon ^{ble} W ^m Pitkin Esq ^r		125		
				500			of the Hon ^{ble} W ^m Pitkin Esq ^r		100		
					500		of the Hon ^{ble} W ^m Pitkin Esq ^r		250		
						500	of the Hon ^{ble} W ^m Pitkin Esq ^r		125		
	11		500				of the Hon ^{ble} W ^m Pitkin Esq ^r		62	10	
	22		1200				of Benj ^a Payne Esq ^r		500		
		400				1000	of Benj ^a Payne Esq ^r		1200		
							of Benj ^a Payne Esq ^r		800		
	24				1000		of Benj ^a Payne Esq ^r		125		
Octob ^r	8			500			of Col ^l George Wyllis		250		
	10					1000	of Col ^l George Wyllis		250		
1771			100				of Benj ^a Payne Esq ^r		125		
March	13		600	500			of Benj ^a Payne Esq ^r		100		
May	13				1000		of the Hon ^{ble} John Chester Esq ^r	£ 600. £ 250.	850		
				500			of Benj ^a Payne Esq ^r		250		
							of the Hon ^{ble} John Chester Esq ^r	£ 250. £ 125.	250		
	27				1000	1000			375		
		2500	2500	2000	4000	4000			£ 10000		

EARLY AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AUCTIONS, INC.

P.O. Box 3341 ♦ La Jolla, CA 92038

(619) 459-4159 ♦ Fax (619) 459-4373 ♦ e-Mail: ean@cts.com ♦ <http://www.cts.com/browse/ean>

April 10, 1996

Eric P. Newman
P.O. Box 14020
St. Louis, MO 63178

Dear Eric:

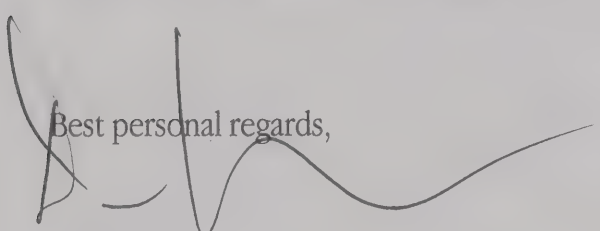
Thank you for your phone call last week. It was a pleasure hearing that you are working on the next edition of The Early Paper Money of America. This update will be very much needed as the year 2,000 approaches!

I have done my best to try and get you a clear copy of the three notes you needed. Please find these, as well as an extra copy of our catalog enclosed. Perhaps the catalog examples will work better for your purposes. We shoot all our photos on color slides and digitize them, etc. Hence, please find a copy of each note from our laser printer. These copies may well be the best for you to use in the book. Of course, my humble services are offered if Krause would like me to assist in any way.

Do you have any duplicates you wish to sell? Please consider EAN if you would like to have material go back into collectors hands via direct sale or auction. I believe there is no other firm, worldwide, which places as much love and effort into promoting this area to collectors than we do.

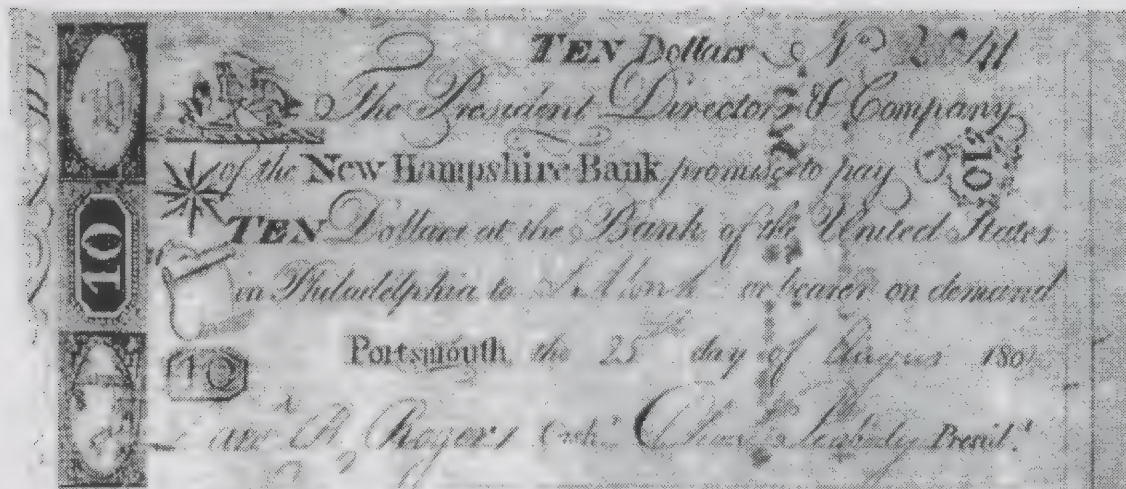
I look forward to hearing back from you.

Best personal regards,



Dana Linett
President

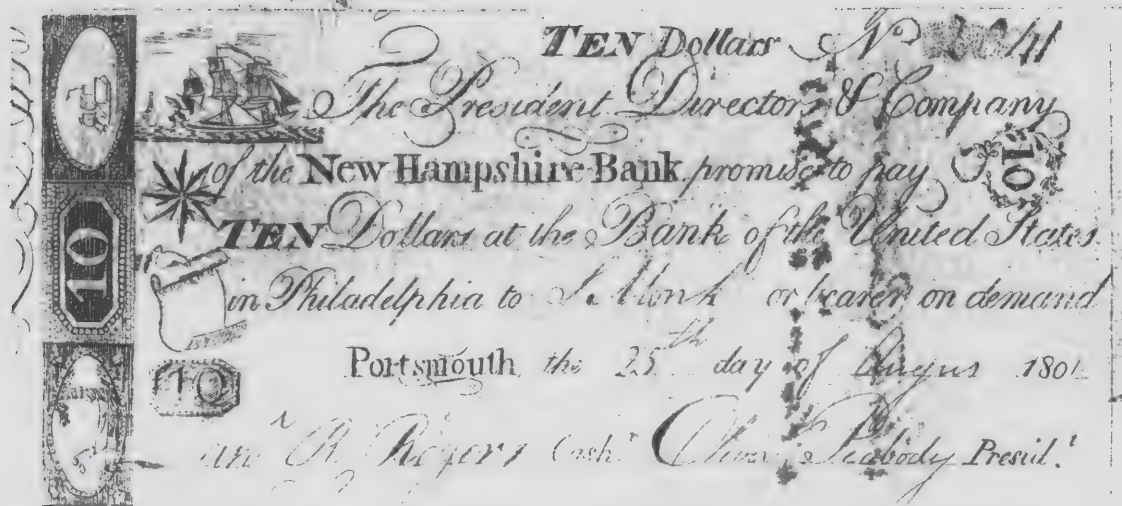
*Specializing in Early American Coinage, Colonial and Continental Currency,
Encased Postage, Fiscal Rarities of the United States, Autographs, Maps & Americana*



from Dana Hewitt C.F.
Apr 1996.

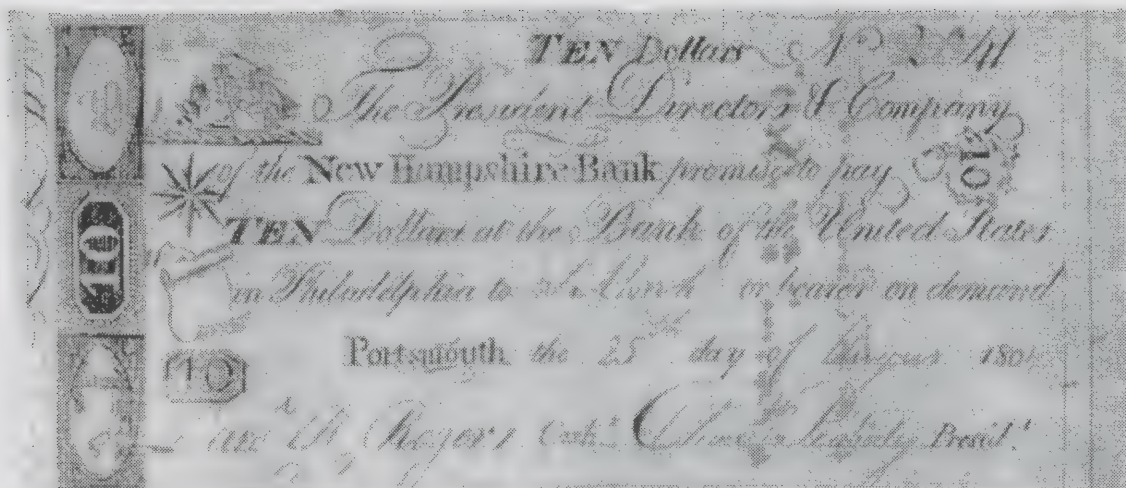
2041

635



from Dona Bennett
Apr 1996

#2041
CF



from Dana Linett

Apr 1996.

CF

2041

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Dr. Leo LeMay
Department of English
University of Delaware
127 Memorial Hall
Newark, DE 19716-2537


April 25, 1996

Dear Leo:

My thanks to you for the 1729 matters concerning Franklin's claims. He was so busy hustling business he couldn't remember every item he printed or wished to print.

I appreciate your help so much.

My best,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Eric P. Newman', with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Eric P. Newman

JAN BOLETO
Graphic Design

7370 PERSHING
ST. LOUIS, MO 63130
PHONE & FAX
(314) 862-7749

MAY 31, 1996

CC ERIC NEWMAN

DEAR JIM -

HEREIN ARE THE DISK, WITH
THE TYPEFACE BUMBO LOADED ON IT,
& THE ARTWORK ALSO NOTED IS
THAT IT IS QUARKXPRESS 3.31.

YOU'LL NOTICE ON THE HARDCOPY
& DISK ARTWORK THAT THERE ARE
VARIOUS SIZES. YOU'LL HAVE TO
PICK WHICH SIZES MATCH THE
ONES USED ON THE F.P.O. ARTWORK
PREVIOUSLY SENT. BECAUSE AS I
SAID ON OUR PHONE CONVERSATION,
SOME LAST MINUTE CHANGES WERE
MADE AT THE NEWMAN'S HOUSE (WHEN
I TURNED OVER THE ARTWORK TO THEM)
AND I DIDN'T NOTE WHICH SIZES WERE
USED. SORRY.

ANY DISC PROBLEMS - PLEASE CALL
MICHAEL SIMPSON AT 314-652-4858 -
THE TYPESETTER & MAC OWNER.

Jan

JAN BOLETO
Graphic Design

7370 PERSHING
ST. LOUIS, MO 63112
PHONE 314
314 862-7749

May 31, 1996

Dear Eric -

I had a call yesterday from managing editor Jim Cihlar at Krause Publications who requested the floppy disk for the typeface used on your book cover. I'm FedExing it to him today. Accompanying this letter is a copy of the letter I've enclosed in his package.

He asked about how to photograph the notes (money) on the cover design and I said I thought you would be taking the actual pieces with you when you make a trip there but I didn't know when. I thought maybe you might want to talk to them about that. His number is 715 445-2214. Ext 440.

Sincerely, Jan

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

American Antiquarian Society
185 Salisbury St.
Worcester, MA 01609-1634

July 1, 1996

Dear friends:

I am finishing the fourth edition of my book The Early Paper Money of America and I need a tiny bit of information from you.

In your fine collection of early paper money you have a Pennsylvania note dated April 20, 1781 for 15 shillings. All I need to know is what type font was used for the word PENNSYLVANIA in the type set text. If you will send me a photocopy of the note that will be great. If you prefer only to look at it please let me know if the type used for that name is :

Upper and lower case Roman letters

Upper and lower case Italic letters

One Roman capital followed by smaller Roman capitals.

This will be most appreciated and helpful. Please pass along my regards to Joanne Chaison with whom I have corresponded on another matter.

Thanks,



Eric P. Newman

American Antiquarian Society

185 SALISBURY STREET
WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS 01609-1634

July 8, 1996


Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Mr. Newman:

Thank you for your letter of July 1. I am happy to enclose a photocopy of the April 20, 1781, fifteen shillings note from the Society's collection. Congratulations on completing the new edition of your work. We make frequent use of it in the reading room; I am pleased that it will be in print for the foreseeable future.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,


Georgia B. Barnhill
Andrew W. Mellon Curator
of Graphic Arts

Fax 508 753-3311
E-mail gbb@mwa.org

Facsimile - Bradburn (3)

Pennsylvania

No. 1777 *Fifteen Shillings*

THIS BILL shall pass current for *Fifteen Shillings*, according to an Act of General Assembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, in the year 1781. Dated the 20th day of April, A. D. 1781.

Mendenhall

Fifteen Shillings

Pennsylvania

No. 1778 *Fifteen Shillings*

THIS BILL shall pass current for *Fifteen Shillings*, according to an Act of General Assembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, in the year 1781. Dated the 20th day of April, A. D. 1781.

Mendenhall

Fifteen Shillings

Pennsylvania

No. 1779 *Thirty Shillings*

THIS BILL shall pass current for *THIRTY SHILLINGS*, according to an Act of General Assembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, in the year 1781. Dated the 20th day of April, A. D. 1781.

A. Honell

THIRTY SHILLINGS

Pennsylvania

No. 1780 *Forty Shillings*

THIS BILL shall pass current for *Forty Shillings*, according to an Act of General Assembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, in the year 1781. Dated the 20th day of April, A. D. 1781.

Amott

FORTY SHILLINGS

Pennsylvania

No. 1781 *Sixty Shillings*

THIS Bill shall pass current for *SIXTY SHILLINGS*, according to an Act of General Assembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 7th day of April, in the year 1781. Dated the 20th day of April, A. D. 1781.

Mendenhall

SIXTY SHILLINGS

The logo consists of the letters 'RR' in a stylized, bold font, with the first 'R' slightly overlapping the second.

ROBERT RHUE

NUMISMATIC INVESTMENTS



POST OFFICE BOX 14040 ► AURORA, COLORADO 80014-4697 ► (303) 671-0650 ► FAX (303) 671-0691

July 22, 1996

Mr. Eric Newman
Eric P. Newman Numismatic
Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

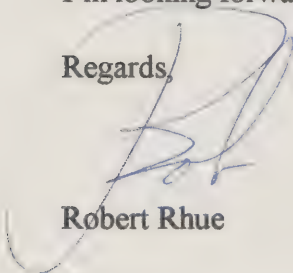
Dear Eric:

I enjoyed speaking with you on the phone the other day. I was happy to hear you'll be updating your book again in the near future.

I thought you might enjoy reading some of the research I received in relation to my Georgia colonial currency collection. If you see any use for any of the information in your book, feel free to use it. If not, I hope you'll enjoy reviewing it.

I'm looking forward to seeing you at the ANA Convention here in August.

Regards,



Robert Rhue

RR:mwd
encl.

336 Hill St
Athens, Ga
30601

Aug 24, 1990

Dear Mr. Rhue;

Here is more
on the biographies of the
signers of the Ind. Notes -
they are from the same
Dictionary of Georgia
Biography, as the last, these
are all of the names you
wanted from this source -
I'll check some others, including
one or two articles listed in
over-

the biographies enclosed.
one or two such articles are
in the Georgia Historical
Quarterly, there is one you'll
find listed at the end of the
enclosed John Wreath Entry,
but don't say before checking
if it says anything about
his signing notes -

Symon Hall and George
Watson were our signers of the
Declaration of Independence
William Few signed the U.S.
Constitution - will send more
very soon.

I am enclosing a piece I did for
a local paper on Declaration of Inde-
pendence on 200th Birthday
Regards J.C. Brockmon Jr

336 Hill St
Athens Ga
30601

Dear Mr Rhue;

Here is what
will probably be the last
of the biographies of Signers
of Ga Colonial notes, to be
found in printed sources.
All, so far, have been from
the same work, Dictionary
of Georgia Biography, for
which I gave a full
bibliographical entry in my
first group of Xeroxes.

There are a couple of articles
in the Georgia Historical
Quarterly about the men, as
noted in the bibliographical
references at end of the Xeroxed
entries in the Dictionary of Ga
Biography. These I will check
very soon, but doubt if any-
thing will be noted about
(over)

their having signed notes, least
of all why the problem is, that
signing the notes is not an
event in any of their lives,
that historians have thought
important enough to mention -
Hence the names in the
Dictionary of Ga Biography
were included only because
each individual did
something more important.
(that's why several names
you asked about were not
in the volumes at all.)

However, you should gain some-
thing useful from the infor-
mation included to help
gain some knowledge about
what else some signers were
doing otherwise, in the Revolu-
tionary period, in Georgia.

I'll continue my search, as
ideas for sources occur to me.
The U of Ga has a file of most of
the colonial paper the Georgia
Gazette. I'll get to work today on
those.
yours truly
C. Brockman, Jr

Name: Noble Wimberly Jones

DOB: 1723

DOD: 1805

Where born: Lambeth, England

Occupation: Politician, Physician

Was speaker of the Assembly in 1768 and 1769. Further attempts to elect him as speaker of the Assembly caused conflict between the Governor and the Assembly. Disputes continued until the Assembly was dissolved. Jones called for public meetings to protest the punishment from England for the Boston Tea Party. When the British invaded Georgia he became a prisoner of war until 1781.

Name: Edward Langworthy

DOB: 1738-Savannah

DOD: 11/1802-Elkton, MD

Occupation: Teacher, Politician, Merchant

In 1764-1774 he signed objections to revolutionary sentiment in Georgia. By 1776 he changed his viewpoint and in 12/75 became the Secretary of the Georgia Council of Safety.

In 1776 he served as Secretary for the Provincial Congress. Was elected to the Continental Congress in 1777 and served through 1799, at times being the only delegate present. He signed the Articles of Confederation. Served on the Board of War in 1778, served with the treasury, was a Marine Commander. He contracted to write the history of Georgia, but never did.

25A

Name: John Martin

DOB: 1730

DOD: 1786-Georgia

Occupation: Soldier, Politician

Was a member of the Provincial Congress and Council of Safety in 1775. In 1776 was First Lt. of the Continental Battalion, then was promoted to Captain. Was the last of Georgia's Revolutionary Governors. Served as Sheriff, Justice of the Peace and Representative in the House of Assembly.

Name: James Screven

DOB: 1744 SC

DOD: 11/24/78-Georgia

Occupation: Politician, Army Officer

1764-1774 served as Justice for St John's Parish; in 1776 service on the Council of Safety. During Military Service he commanded the Coast of Georgia. In 1778, at the age of 34, he was Brigadier General in Georgia's Militia - mortally wounded in a battle against the British. There is a 50' monument in the center of Medway cemetery erected in 1915 in his memory; Screven County, Georgia was named for him; Fort Screven on Tybee Island was named for him. A very illustrious military career.

Name: Edward Telfair

DOB: 1735-Scotland

DOD: 9/17/1807-Savannah

Occupation: Merchant, Politician

Was financially successful already when he arrived in Georgia. In 1768 he served in the House of Assembly, Parish of St Paul. Was present at the meeting to denounce the intolerable acts in 1775; Delegate to the first and second provincial Congresses. Served on the first Council of Safety. Seized gun powder in stores in Savannah in May of 1775. In 1778 elected to the Continental Congress until 1782. Signed Georgia Articles of Confederation. In 1786 was elected Governor until 1793. One of Georgia's counties bears his name.

Name: John Adam Treutlen

DOB: 1730-Germany

DOD: 1782 - SC

Occupation: Governor

In 1777 became Georgia's first elected Governor until 1/78. In 1778 he fled to South Carolina where he was murdered in the Spring of 1782 (apparently on a personal issue, not politically motivated).

His father died early in his life, and he came to Georgia indentured to a Swiss resident there. He went to the Ebenezer Schoole. Became a merchant and eventually became a successful planter. Served in the provincial assembly.

Name: George Walton

DOB: 1749-Virginia

DOD: 2/1804-Georgia

Occupation: Rev., War Leader, Politician

At age 26 he was the youngest signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Became a lawyer in 1772; Had more legal work than any other lawyer before the court at that time. He lead the movement against British policies. Secretary of the Provincial Assembly in 7/1775. President of the Council of Safety in 1776. Delegate to the Continental Congress until 10/1777, when he became a Colonel in the Georgia militia. He took part in the Attack of Florida in the Spring of 1778. Was taken POW by British in 12/1778. In 10/79 he was released as part of a prisoner exchange. GA convened a new assembly and he was elected Governor. He requested that Lachlan Macintosh be relieved of his command in GA. He was a witness against Maj. Gen. Robert Howe (the unsuccessful defender of Savannah in 1778). In 1783 he was elected Chief Justice; In 1789 he served again as Governor. Then he was a district judge until his death in 1804.

Background: He was orphaned early and raised by an Uncle.

Name: John Wreast

DOB: 1733-Somerset

DOD: 1/25/1799-Georgia

Occupation: Planter, Politician

By 1775 he was a man of property. He entered politics at the outbreak of the Revolution, serving on Georgia's Council of Safety.

In 1776 he was appointed "Continental Agenty" (in charge of vessels on Georgia ports, disposing of enemy ships, responsible for continental mail arriving by boat). He was conservative. Opposed Button Gwinnett (whoever that is).

In 1778 after the fall of GA to the Brits he fled to SC. In 1779 he returned to GA and was elected President of the WHig Supreme Executive Council. He was a friend of Lachlan McIntosh. He was taken prisoner by the British in 1780 and released one year later. From 1782-93 he served as Auditor. He served as a General for the GA military and was de facto governor in 1779.

Name: John Elliott

DOB:

DOD:

Occupation:

Served as Trustee of Sunbury academy. In 1770 married Rebecca Jane Maxwell of Midway.

(His son appears in biographical dictionary.)

Name: William Few, Jr.

DOB: 6/8/1748-MD

DOD: 7/16/1828-NY

Occupation: Lawyer, Politician

Formal schooling totaled about 18 months, but he continued to study alone. He would attend sessions of court and borrow lawbooks from some lawyers in his area growing up. His family became involved in the Regulator Insurrection and his brother, James, was hanged without a trial after the Battle of Alamance in 1771. Shortly thereafter the family farm was destroyed because his father was charged with promoting Regulator activities.

He was elected to Georgia Provincial Congress in 1776 and later was in the General Assembly, and served on the Executive Council of the General Assembly. Also served as surveyor-general, commissioner of confiscated estates and sr. justice of Richmond County, delegate to the Continental Congress and was on the Board of Trustees of the Univ. of GA. Served as a lt. col. of the Richmond County militia and fought against British. Delegate to constitutional convention in 1787 meeting in Phil. He was one of the 2 delegates from Georgia who signed the Constitution and was a member of the state convention that ratified it. Served 4 years as Senator in the new Congress.

In 1799 he moved to NY and again became active in politics. He was elected to the Gen Assembly and served as an alderman of NY City and was inspector of state prisons. He was director of the Manhattan Bank from 1804 to 1813 and Pres. of the City Bank from 1814 to 1816.

Name: William Gibbons

DOB: 4/8/1726

DOD: 1800-Savannah

Occupation: Lawyer, Politician

Advocated the Whig position in the Rev. period. He is credited with being among those who broke into the king's powder magazine in Savannah in May of 1775. Member of provincial congress, comm. of safety and the Exec. Council of the provincial congress. Member of the GA House of Rep. and was elected its speaker. Served in Congress 1784-86. Speaker of the House in 1786 and 87. Pres of State Constitutional Convention in 1789. Very successful financially.

Name: William Glascock

DOB:

DOD:

Occupation:

Repudiated letter written by Walton Denouncing McIntosh. Speaker of the Assembly.

Name: James Habersham, Jr.

DOB: 1745-Savannah

DOD: 7/2/99-Savannah

Occupation: Merchant, planter

Was in biz w/ Joseph Clay an Richard Wylly but it filed. His father backed the biz 'til 1771 but the Revolution interrupted it and made it insolvent. In 1775 his father died and he joined the moderate revolutionary forces. In 1776 he served in early state assemblies. In 1778 when the British overran GA he fled to SC. He later rtd to GA and served as speaker of the first state assembly. Furing the 80s and 90s he tried to start a biz again but was hound by his supplier from his pre-rev. biz (John Nutt of London). Died of a fever at age of 54.

Name: John Habersham

DOB: 12/23/1754-Savannah

DOD: 11/17/1799-Savannah

Occupation: Planter, Customs Collector

At his father's death in 1775 he joined the Liberty Boys. Served in 1776 as leader in a Continental Battalion; served under Samuel Elbert. In 1778 was a brigade major; taken prisoner by British in December, 1778. In 1779 he was exchanged and rejoined the Georgia Battalion. Was taken prisoner again in 1780 to 1781. He then resumed service under Nathaniel Green. He served the Cont. Congress in 1785. Was appointed as customs collector by George Washington.

Name: Joseph Habersham

DOB: 7/28/1751-Savannah

DOD: 11/18/1815-Savannah

Occupation: Planter, Merchant, Banker, Politician

Came from England to GA in 1771-in Biz w/brother James, Jr. in 1773. He formed partnership with a cousin. Lead Liberty Forces against his Father's wishes. In 1775 his father died. In 1776 he became a major in the Continental Army. Promoted to Colonel but tried and acquitted for the death of a fellow officer; seconded Gen Lachlan Macintosh in duel with Button Gwinnett.

Entered politics in 1779 but had to flee to the Carolins. Later returned and served as an Assemblyman in 1780s.

He was formally educated in England. He and others met regularly at Tondee's Tavern to plot strategy. In 1795 George Washington appointed him Postmaster General. In 1802 he was the first and only president of the Savannah Branch of the Bank of the US.

Name: Lyman Hall

DOB: 1724-CT

DOD: 1790-Georgia

Occupation: Physician, Politician

Friends wanted to send him to the Continental Congress but he wouldn't go. Rebuked by Governor James Wright for Agitation. He led the Continental Assn. boycott of British Trade. Attended the 2nd Continental Congress in 1775 and again in 1776 (w/Button Gwinnett and George Walton). They all supported the Decl of Indep. (but worked to get T. Jefferson's clause criticizing slave trade deleted). He supported Button Gwinnett for Governor who eventually lost the election and then dueling (and lost) with Gen Lachlan Macintosh. Hall was executor of his estate. His home was burned in the takeover by the British, he fled to CT. Later he returned and was elected Governor in 1783. Took many steps to re-adjust the state after the war. Initiated actions that led to the chartering of the University of Georgia.

Name: Sir Patrick Houston

DOB: 1742-GA

DOD: 3/24/1785-England

Occupation: Planter, Legislator, Royal official

Held seat in House of Commons Assembly. Lost hear for public office because of revolution in the air. Was denounced by both revolutionists and loyalists. Left for England in 1784 never to return. Died in 1785.

Had frail health. Inherited baronet position from his father; served as register of grants and receiver of quit rents for the crown.

Name: James Jackson

DOB: 9/21/1757-England

DOD: 3/19/1806-Washington

Occupation: Politician

John W'reat was a family friend. Served in the Georgia Militia. Part in 1779 Franco-American siege; 80-Battle of Cowpens and Recapture of August 81 and Savannah 82. Lt Col. and commanded one legion at age of 24. Killed George Wells in duel and was himself wounded. Legislator through 80s. Governor from 1798-1801. Congressman from 1789-1806. One of country's first republicans. Senate in 1795. Instrumental in reversal of Yazoo fraud deal reversal.

JAN BOLETO
Graphic Design

7370 PERSHING
ST. LOUIS, MO 63130
PHONE & FAX
(314) 862-7749

7-22-96

ERIC P. NEWMAN
C/O EVELYN NEWMAN GROUP

- DESIGN FOR BOOK COVER
"EARLY PAPER MONEY
OF AMERICA,"
PLUS MEETINGS & PHONE
CONVERSATIONS W/ PRINTER

\$ 320.00

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krause publications

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IOLA, WI 54990

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P.O. NO. 91509

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Jan Boleto
Evelyn E Newman Group
7370 Pershing
St. Louis, MO 63130

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QUANTITY ORDERED	QUANTITY SHIPPED	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL
		<i>Consulting & Cover Design</i> <i>Early Paper Money of</i> <i>America</i>		<i>320⁰⁰</i>
		<i>#1</i> <i>EP4</i> <i>KP-103700</i> <i>8/7/96</i>		
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GRAND TOTAL

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AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

VENDOR COPY

Yasha Beresiner LLB.

43 Templars Crescent, London N3 3QR, U.K.
Telephone: 0181-349 2207, Fax: 0181-346 9539
E-Mail: 100447.3341

Eric P Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St Louis
Missouri 63105
U S A

22nd October 1996

Dear Eric

~~Eric Newman~~
It was a pleasure to see you both in Detroit.

Many thanks for the copies of the Louisiana cards.
They are quite fascinating.

There is no question of the French origin of the cards. It was the 'Paris Pattern' that had names added to the individual courts. It is always the same cards that have the same names:

CHARLES has always been thought to refer to Charlemagne. Nice story that Bonny Prince Charlie in England used to distribute the King of Hearts with his name on them to the troops when he visited the forces.

ARGINE, the only theory is that it is an anagram for REGINA. Other courts are all identified: David of David and Goliath; Caesar as Julius Caesar...another story of Napoleon, after the French revolution, changing the King of Diamonds to the Emperor of Diamonds himself as the Caesar on the court card!

Let me know if you have any specific questions.

Good luck with the book. Will look forward to seeing it published.

Very best wishes as always

Yasha Beresiner





**Books, Maps
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9.30-5.30

Eric P Newman
Eric P Newman Numismatic Education Society
6450 Cecil Avenue
St Louis
Missouri 63105
U S A

17th April 1997

Dear Eric

I would be very interested to hear if the book with the Louisiana Playing card money has been published. Can you inform me?

Look forward to seeing you in New York at the ANA.

All the best,

Yours sincerely

Yasha Beresiner



AUCTIONS BY BOWERS AND MERENA, INC.

When Great Collections Are Sold, Bowers and Merena Sells Them.

May 22, 1997

Mr. Eric P. Newman
Edison Brothers Stores, Inc.
501 N. Broadway
St. Louis, Mo 63102

Dear Mr. Newman:

Please find enclosed photocopies of a
Small Change note of the Presbyterian Congregation
of Ballstown. This 3d denomination is
unlisted in the 3rd edition of your Early
Paper Money of America. We would be happy
to send this to you if you would like to
examine it.

Sincerely,

Andrew W. Pollock III

P.S. Found by AWP III unattributed in a consignment on 5-22-97.





Jan Boletto

7/11/97

Dear Jan =

Here is the original beautiful design you originally created for my book cover.

The letter of Krause dated 7/9/97 is enclosed

One strip of the back cover (4 bills with each beginning "This indented Bill") has been reduced in size more than the others. I suggest that we increase the size of that strip about 10%. You could maintain the top design position and could phase out the parts of the lowest bill as necessary and tuck part of each bill under the strip to the right to the extent needed.

Any general reduction would then not be a problem.

I'm available to discuss this at 331-6540 or 727-0850 if needed

Thanks



Eric - Here are my comments to printer:

1. The object of the original layout was to show as many picture elements on each bill as possible. On your layout this could be achieved by reducing the sizes of the bills a little more before arranging, so that more of the bill is seen (as per our layout).
2. Another object of our layout was to display the bills as if they were playing cards being held in a hand. The angles of the tilting bills need to be more exaggerated (per our layout).
3. On your front cover and part of the back cover please get rid of the black borders on the bills that you've added. Bills should be outlined (I'm referring to the printer's term "outlined") to reveal the natural irregularities of the edges as on the real bills.

(cont.)

4. To achieve the look we want, which is like the original layout we sent, perhaps you could do this:

- Scan our layout into your computer, reducing it to the actual size (since you say ours is 111% of finished size).
- Scan in each bill (or photos of them) and outline edges.
- Place bills in exact arrangement as ours. This will entail various enlargements or reductions of each bill. Then superimpose them over our layout. When this is done, remove our artwork. This should work.

Call if any questions please.

314 862-7749

Sincerely

Jan Bolet

ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Mr. Yasha Beresiner
43 Templars Crescent
Finchley
London N3 3QR

July 15, 1997

AIR MAIL

Dear Yasha:

I have delayed answering your letter dated 17 April 1997 as I had hoped my 4th edition would be ready by the time of the ANA convention in New York. It is being printed now, but won't be ready. I enclose a photocopy of a page or so showing playing cards to be included. I will have a picture in color also.

I will be unable to be at the convention because my grandson is being married in Johannesburg and we are attending the wedding.

My best to you,



Eric P. Newman

encls.



AUCTIONS BY BOWERS AND MERENA, INC.

When Great Collections Are Sold, Bowers and Merena Sells Them.

July 23, 1997

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, MO 63105

Dear Eric:

Would you please verify that the enclosed is in fact a new denomination and not a made up piece.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. I look forward to hearing your findings.

Sincerely yours,

Richard A. Bagg, Ph.D.
Director of Auctions

RAB:tt

Enclosure: NY Presbyterian Congregation of Ballstown 3d



BY Order of the Trustees of
the Presbyterian Congrega-
tion of Ballstown, the Bear-
er of this Receipt shall receive

of m^{rs} Demco

THREE POUNDS

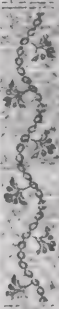
£ 3 s d 4 s

Treasurer.

3d. Printed by BARBER. [3d.]

THE PRINCE OF

3d. and SOUTHAMPTON. [3d.]



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

July 30, 1997

CERTIFIED MAIL

Mr. Richard A. Bagg
Bowers & Merena, Inc.
Box 1224
Wolfeboro, NH 03894

Dear Rick:

I am glad to give you my observations on the 3d Presbyterian Congregation of Ballstown note which you sent and which I am returning herewith.

The note is split in half horizontally and stitched together, resulting in the lower part of the back being slightly left of where it was before the separation. The note has been trimmed slightly on all four sides. The note has a small hole in the lower center of the top half. I have taken the liberty to eliminate a chip on the top border by finding it was caused by a fold.

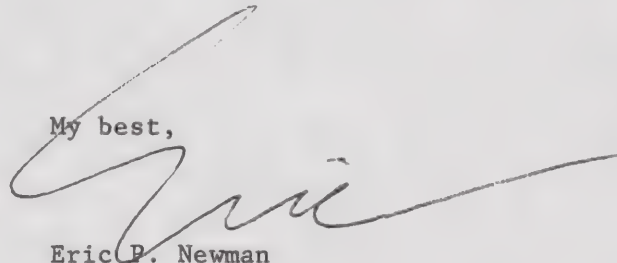
You were concerned that it might be a made-up piece because it is a denomination I was unaware of, but it will be included in the 4th edition of The Early Paper Money of America.

The reasons for my conclusion that it is genuine and that the top and bottom belong together are:

- 1) The denomination (3d) is printed in figures twice on both top and bottom of the back in identical type.
- 2) The thread which stitches the two halves together appears old and original.
- 3) The border ornaments on the front and the back match on both the top and on the bottom halves.
- 4) The paper of the top and bottom is identical and the color, dirt and wear are identical.

I hope I have been helpful.

My best,



Eric P. Newman

mb

Enclosure



**Books, Maps
Currency
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Related Ephemera**

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Eric P Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St Louis
Missouri 63105
U S A

08 August 1997

Dear Eric

I was very sorry to miss you at the ANA in New York. After so many years of saying Hi! at the convention, I really had withdrawal symptoms to respond to!!

Meanwhile, congratulations to you both on your grandson's wedding.

I do very much look forward to seeing a copy of your book. I really think I have been in possession of some of the original cards for Louisiana. They are too similar to the ones I had to be a coincidence. I thought they were French.

Hope to see you soon again, next year in Portland,

With very best wishes,

Yours sincerely

Yasha Beresiner



J. A. Leo Lemay

H. F. du Pont Winterthur Professor
English Department
University of Delaware
Newark, DE 19716-2537

E-mail: LEMAY@BRAHMS.UDEL.EDU
Office: 302/831-8011
Home: 302/658-7167
Fax: 302/831-1586

8 August 1997

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cicil Avenue
St. Louis, Mo 63105

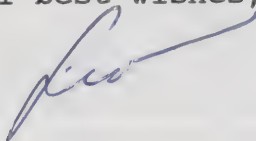
Dear Eric:

When did Franklin start using paper purchased from Anthony Newhouse that was strengthened with bits of mica? Was it in the Pennsylvania emission of 1 August 1744? I thought I remembered that you discussed it somewhere, but I can not find it.

Indeed, the only reference I come up with is in C. William Miller's BF's Philadelphia Printing, p. Xli: "The flakes of mica visible in the Pennsylvania bills starting in the 1740's make it clear that Newhouse and Franklin were experimenting with the ingredients used in that particular paper in an effort to help thwart counterfeiters." I would think that the mica was primarily used to strengthen the paper and make it last longer.

Hope that you're well. I've had major operations for cancer and am taking chemotherapy, doing what I can to survive. Meanwhile, my seven-volume biography of Franklin is progressing. I will put the first half of my documentary history of Benjamin Franklin online next week: it covers Franklin's day-by-day activities through 1747. The biography I intend for a commercial publisher.

With all best wishes,



ERIC P. NEWMAN NUMISMATIC EDUCATION SOCIETY

6450 Cecil Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

J.A. Leo Lemay
English Department
University of Delaware
Newark, DE 19716-2537

August 27, 1997

Dear Leo:

I was delighted to hear from you but was not pleased to learn of your health problems. I had colon cancer about 7 years ago and the miraculous procedures of modern medicine put me back together and so far I am fine. The same will happen to you.

The fourth edition of The Early Paper Money of America is in press and you should receive your copy in a month or so. Thanks for your usual wonderful help.

The problem you gave me on mica created a full day of happy research for me in going over my collection of Pennsylvania bills. On page 38 of my third edition I mention the use of mica in Continental and Pennsylvania bills but do not say when it began. I do mention mica under Pennsylvania issues beginning in 1773 but am silent about it before then.

My present observations reveal plenty but raise more questions. I agree that the mica was added only to stiffen the paper and not as a counterfeit deterrent. On the early Pennsylvania issues the mica when it can be noticed is tiny and rarely seen on the face of the bills. When the blue silk fibre is used with it in 1773 that is part of counterfeit detection as there are too few fibres to do much to strengthen the note.

Now I know little about 18th century papermaking. You must tell me how it was done. How many layers were used? Was the mica mixed into an emulsion or scattered on top of a wet inner layer? Was there a front or back side of a sheet? How large were the sheets? To make a stronger paper much more mica had to be concealed than is exposed. Would wear bring some mica to the surface?

I could send you a dilapidated Pennsylvania bill to have tested chemically to see how much mica was inside and whether it was uniformly added and where. The bill could be destroyed.

I enclose my preliminary data sheet so you can see what I found.

The flakes seem larger in the late issues. If flakes show on the surface, they often fall off. They seem held by partially overlapping pulp material.

Good luck to you on your opus.

Please give me your theories on the mica, what other uses did it have? How was paper made then and was mica used elsewhere in the world then?

My very best to you always,



Eric P. Newman

Mica Visible on Pennsylvania Bills

Aug 1997.

Eve & Newman Collection

- 8/10/39 None on 20s
8/1/44 None on 1s
10/1/55 None on 1s, 1s6d, 2s, 5s, 10s
1/1/56 None of 10s, 15s, 20s, 1s, 2s6d, 2s, 5s
10/1/56 None on 10s, 15s, 20s
3/10/57 None on 10s, 15s, 20s
7/1/57 None on 5s, 10s, 15s. On back of 20s
5/10/58 None on 5s, 10s. On back of 15s, 20s.
4/25/59 On back of 5s, 10s, 15s, 20s. None on 50s, 100s.
6/21/59 None on 50s
5/1/60 on back of 5s, 10s, 20s. None on 50s, 100s
6/18/64 None on 3d, 4d, 6d, 9d, 1s, 2s. On back of 5s, 10s, 20s.
6/15/67 None on 40s. Back of 120s.
3/1/69 None on 8s, 12s, 30s. On front and back of 60s
3/10/69 None on 3d, 4d, 6d. On front of 9d. On front & back of 1s, 1s6d, 2s, 2s6d. On back of 5s, 10s, 20s.
3/20/71 On back of 5s, 10s, 15s, 20s
7/20/75 All have mica & blue silk thread
10/25/75 All have mica & blue silk thread.
12/8/75 All have blue silk thread.
4/25/76 All have mica & blue fibres of silk

- 4/3/72 All have mica
3/20/73 All have mica
10/1/73 All have mica & blue fibres.
3/25/75 All have mica
4/10/75 All have mica

J. A. Leo Lemay

H. F. du Pont Winterthur Professor
English Department
University of Delaware
Newark, DE 19716-2537

E-mail: LEMAY@BRAHMS.UDEL.EDU
Office: 302/831-8011
Home: 302/658-7167
Fax: 302/831-1586

4 Sept 1997

Mr. Eric P. Newman
6450 Cecil Avenue
St. Louis, Mo 63105

Dear Eric:

Bill Miller still works at the APS a day or two a week. Next time I see him I'll ask about the mica in the paper money in the 1740s. Off hand, it seems to me that Franklin probably suggested strengthening the paper money by the addition of mica, and if it was not done until the Pa emission of 7/1/57, then he might not have been responsible, for of course he left Philadelphia for England of 4 April 1757, though the convoy did not sail until 20 June.

I wonder if mica might be visible in some of the currencies that he printed: for example, the Delaware currency of 1/1/53 or of 4/1/56. I'm going to compile a list of the paper money printed by Franklin through 1757, for the issues of paper currency was perhaps the most profitable single printing that he did.

At any rate, if it might make checking other currencies easier, I send along my start of the table.

You have no doubt noted that Miller attributed the 1729 Delaware currency to Franklin. In my references, you are N; and Miller is M.

Thanks for your good letter of the 27th and your constant help.



Exc - maybe you can use some of this! young

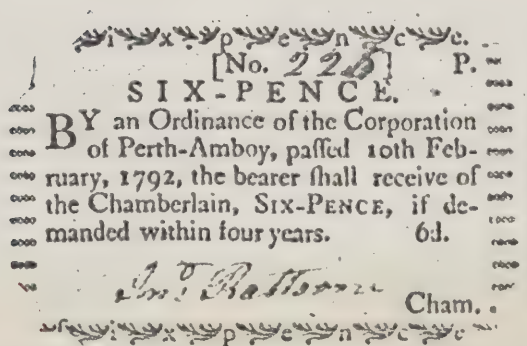
PERTH AMBOY

CORPORATION OF PERTH AMBOY

1. 2 PENCE	C.	Denomination Fancy reverse with denomination repeated Printed date: 10th February 1792 Imprint: A. Blauvelt, Print. (on reverse)	(N)	R.7
X 2. 2 PENCE		Same, except for denomination	(S)	R.7
X 3. 6 PENCE		Same, except for denomination	(S)	R.7
4. 25¢	C	25, smaller 25 at right and left above Printed date: Dec. 1814 Imprint: Deare & Myer, Printers.	(S)	R.7
5. 50¢		Same, except for denomination	(S)	R.7

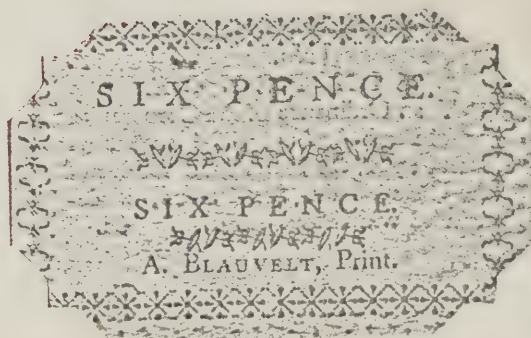
*from
George W. White*

*Prior to
SPMOA III.
as all are
listed there.*



*(N) = known
Paper money
Early
of America*

*(S) = seen by
author in public
or private collection*



resolution, or vote of assembly, contrary to the said act, shall be void: and whereas the want of gold and silver currency in some of his Majesty's colonies and plantations in America may make necessary, as well for the publick advantage as in justice to those persons who may have demands upon the publick treasuries in the colonies for services performed, that such publick creditors should be secured in the payment of their just debts and demands, by certificates, notes, bills, or debentures, to be created and issued by the authority of the general assemblies within the said colonies, on the securities of taxes or duties given and granted to his Majesty by the said general assemblies, for and towards defraying expences incurred for publick services; and that such certificates, notes, bills, or debentures, should be made chargeable on the publick treasurers of the said colonies, received and taken by them as a legal tender in discharge of any duties or taxes, or of any debts whatsoever, due to the publick treasuries of the said colonies, in virtue of laws passed in the said colonies; and whereas doubts have arisen, whether, under the said statute, such provision as aforesaid can lawfully be made; may therefore please your most excellent Majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual, temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, any certificates, notes, bills, or debentures, which may be voluntarily accepted by the creditors of the publick within any of the colonies in America, as a security for the payment of what is due and owing to the said publick creditors, may be made and enacted by the several general assemblies of the said colonies respectively to be a legal tender to the publick treasurers in the said colonies for the discharge of any duties, taxes, or other debts whatsoever, due to, and payable at, the said publick treasuries of the said colonies, in virtue of laws passed within the same, and in no other case whatsoever; nothing in the aforesaid recited statute in the fourth year of the present Majesty to the contrary thereof in any-wise notwithstanding.

After Sept. 7, 1773, certificates, notes, bills, &c. which may be accepted by creditors of the publick in America as a security, may be enacted to be a legal tender.

Not to extend to alter act 24 Geo. 2.

II. Provided always, That nothing in this act shall extend to alter or repeal an act, passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of his late majesty King George the Second, (intituled an act to regulate and restrain paper bills of credit in his Majesty's colonies or plantations of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, The Massachusetts Bay, and New Hampshire, in America, and to prevent the same being legal tenders in payment of money.)

C A P. LVIII.

An act for providing clergymen to officiate in gaols within that part of Great Britain called England.

WHEREAS there is no provision made by law for the appointment of proper ministers to officiate in the several

gaols within that part of Great Britain called England, and the principality of Wales: and whereas the appointment of ministers to officiate in such gaols, with a proper salary, for the due execution of the duties of clergymen, would alleviate the distress of the persons under confinement, and would greatly contribute to the purposes of moral reformation, may it therefore please your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the justices of the peace, or the major part of them, assembled at the quarter sessions held for any county, riding, or division within that part of Great Britain called England, and the principality of Wales, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to settle and ascertain how many clergymen shall, by law, be deemed necessary to be employed in performing religious duties, according to the rites of the church of England, in the several gaols within their respective jurisdictions, and to settle and ascertain what duty shall be performed, and what salary shall be paid to every such clergyman, not exceeding fifty pounds, per annum, by and every year.

II. And be it further enacted, That the treasurers of the counties, ridings, or divisions, receiving a certificate, signed by the chairman of such quarter sessions, of the number of clergymen, and the salary to be respectively paid to them, shall pay out of the rates of such county, riding, or division, the several sums in the said certificate mentioned; and the said treasurers so paid in pursuance of this act, shall be allowed the said sums by the justices before whom their accounts shall be passed.

III. And be it further enacted, That when the number of clergymen, and the salary to be respectively paid to them, shall have been settled and ascertained by such justices, it shall and may be lawful to and for the justices of the peace at the next quarter sessions, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to nominate and appoint, in every county, riding, or division, where the justices shall have so settled and ascertained the number of the clergymen, and the salary to be paid to them, as many clergymen to officiate and perform the duties of the service, according to the rites of the church of England, in the several gaols within such county, riding, or division, as shall have been so settled and ascertained by such justices; and if any such clergyman or clergymen shall die, or shall be thought unworthy, by such justices, at the quarter sessions, to be continued in such office, then it shall and may be lawful for such justices, at the quarter sessions, to nominate and appoint, from time to time, as occasion shall require, any other clergyman to officiate in the room of such clergyman so dying, or being deemed to be unworthy to continue any longer in such office.

p114 last two or three words each line

1 shall be null
2 currency in several
3 may make it
4 to those persons
5 in the said
6 should be
7 by certificates
8 the authority of
9 Securities of any
10 the said general
11 for publick
12 adventures, should
13 colonies, and
14 of any such
15 publick treasuries
16 said recited
17 ; may it
18 it may be
19 excellent majesty
20 Spiritual and
21 parliament assembled
22 and after the
23 and Seventy -
24 which shall
25 the publick
26 for the pay-
27 publick creditors
28 assemblies of
29 to the publick
30 of any duties
31 , or in
32 virtue of laws
33 ; any
34 year of his
35 any-wise not with-
36 shall extend to
37 year of the
38 (instituted, An
39 his Majesty's colonies

40 Plantations, Con-
41 Hampshire, in Anne
42 in payments of

THE
Statutes at Large,
FROM
MAGNA CHARTA

To the END of the
Thirteenth Parliament of GREAT BRITAIN,
Anno 1773.

CONTINUED.

By DANBY PICKERING, of Gray's-Inn, Esq;
Reader of the Law Lecture to that Honourable Society.

VOL. XXX.

CAMBRIDGE,

Printed by JOHN ARCHDEACON, Printer to the UNIVERSITY;
for CHARLES BATHURST, at the Cross-Keys, opposite St. Dunstan's
Church in Fleet-Street, London. 1773.

CUM PRIVILEGIO.

KD 129.58 v.30

ported, and the first, of any of the duties thereby granted; then every such person, being thereof convicted in due form of law, should suffer death as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy: and whereas some doubts have arisen, whether any person counterfeiting or forging any stamp or seal, to resemble any stamp or seal renewed or altered by the commissioners of excise, in pursuance of the authority of the said act of the twelfth year of Queen Anne, or counterfeiting or resembling the impression of such renewed stamp or seal, are subject to the penalties and pains of death in the said acts enacted and declared; and evil-minded persons have been encouraged to counterfeit such renewed and altered stamps and seals: now, for obviating all such doubts, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the fifth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-three, if any person or persons whatsoever shall, at any time or times hereafter, counterfeit or forge any stamp or seal already provided by the said commissioners, or which shall hereafter be by them provided, renewed, or altered, or shall counterfeit or resemble the impression of the same, upon any of the said commodities chargeable in the said acts, thereby to defraud his Majesty, his heirs or successors, of any of the said duties thereby granted: then every such person so offending, being thereof convicted in due form of law, shall be adjudged a felon, and shall suffer death, as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.

After July 5, 1773, persons counterfeiting stamps or seals, to be punished as felons, without benefit of clergy.

C A P. LVII.

An act to explain and amend an act, made in the fourth year of his present Majesty, intituled, An act to prevent paper bills of credit, hereafter to be issued in any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations in America, from being declared to be a legal tender in payments of money, and to prevent the legal tender of such bills as are now subsisting from being prolonged beyond the periods limited for calling in and sinking the same.

WHEREAS by an act, passed in the fourth year of his present Majesty's reign, (intituled, An act to prevent paper bills of credit, hereafter to be issued in any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations in America, from being declared to be a legal tender in payments of money, and to prevent the legal tender of such bills as are now subsisting from being prolonged beyond the periods limited for calling in and sinking the same,) it is enacted, That from and after the first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, no act, order, resolution, or vote of assembly, in any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations in America, shall be made for creating or issuing any paper bills, or bills of credit, of any kind or denomination whatsoever, declaring such paper bills or bills of credit to be legal tender in payments of any bargains, contracts, debts, dues, or demands whatsoever; and that every clause and provision which should thereafter be inserted in any act, order, or resolution, relating to the said bills, should be inserted in the said act, order, or resolution, in the words following, *And be it enacted, That from and after the first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-four, no act, order, resolution, or vote of assembly, in any of his Majesty's colonies or plantations in America, shall be made for creating or issuing any paper bills, or bills of credit, of any kind or denomination whatsoever, declaring such paper bills or bills of credit to be legal tender in payments of any bargains, contracts, debts, dues, or demands whatsoever; and that every clause and provision which should thereafter be inserted in any act, order, or resolution, relating to the said bills, should be inserted in the said act, order, or resolution, in the words following,*

1764

Chapter 58

§ ~~B~~ first two words

An act
of his
bills of
Majesty's colonies
declared to
and to prevent
subsisting from
limited for

Whereas
~~pre sent~~ Majesty's
bills of
colonies or
legal tend
tender of such
beyond the periods
it is enacted
thousand seven
vote of assembly
America, shall
of credit
bills or bills of
contracts, debts, dues
and provision which

Paper Money Issued For Virginia Under the Ordinance of the Convention of July 17, 1775

BY R. W. CHURCH

THE pieces of money illustrated herewith from a collection in the Virginia State Library are of outstanding interest since they represent the first money issued in Virginia by a Revolutionary convention which had assumed authority after the breakdown of the colonial government and the flight of Governor Dunmore. Two of them are made out on unusual forms and paper which were also used for the emission of 1773, and the third provides an interesting example of engraving and paper.

In the early part of 1773 extensive counterfeiting was found to have been done on the issues of 1769 and 1771, and the treasurer of the Colony, Robert Carter Nicholas, had inserted in the two Williamsburg newspapers of the time articles calling attention to the counterfeits and their means of detection. Nicholas later stated that these issues "were impressed upon Paper... sent to Dr. Walker for his own private use & were guarded with such a Variety of Checks that I flattered myself with hopes of the most perfect Security." So widespread had the forging become, however, that the credit of the Colony had been seriously impaired. The Governor, Lord Dunmore, took drastic and perhaps illegal steps to apprehend the criminals. Also, with the advice of the Council, he called a special meeting of the General Assembly to consider what might be done to remedy the situation.

The Assembly met in March and passed an act to secure the credit of the Colony, authorizing the treas-

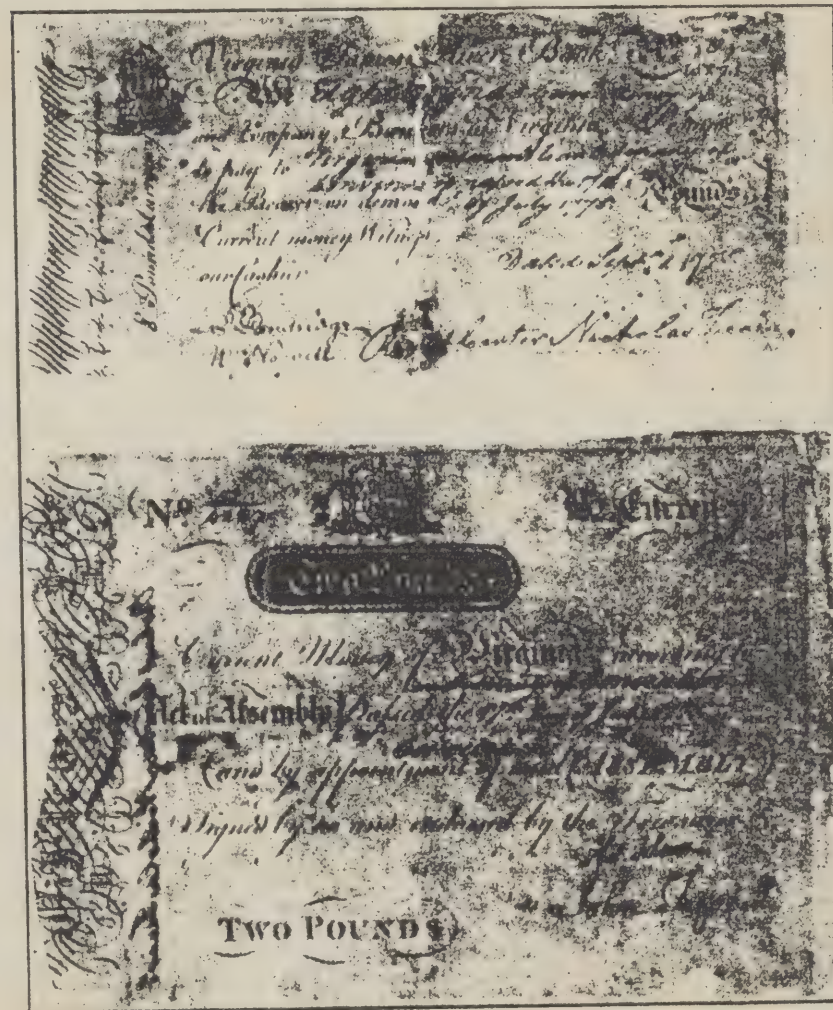
urer to call in and redeem all outstanding notes and, if necessary, to issue new ones on samples of paper which he had in hand. These notes were to be payable in December, 1775, but the treasurer was empowered to redeem them by June, 1774, with a new issue made out on English paper.

The samples of paper which Nicholas had were of a fine thin stock bearing an engraved form under the name "Virginia James River Bank." Of these samples Nicholas wrote to John Norton: "The late Colo. Thomas Tabb... and some other principal Merchts on James River a few Years ago intended to have established a private Bank and had some Paper made in London to circulate their Notes; on this Paper is (sic) of an exquisite fine Texture is impressed with the best copper Plate I ever saw and has several very ingenious Devices wrought upon it so that I should hope it would baffle the attempts of the most crafty and ingenious to counterfeit it." Later, in an article in Purdie and Dixon's "The Virginia Gazette" for July 29, 1773, he presented publicly the case for this issue of currency as follows: "Unwilling, as the Assembly really was, to issue more Paper Money, it was found, at last, that no other method could be safely relied on. There happened to be in the Country a Quantity of Paper, imported some years ago by one of our most considerable Merchants, who with several others, had a design of establishing a private Bank. This paper was fabricated in Lon-

don by a very eminent Hand, as you may see by the Sample enclosed. The Assembly was of Opinion that it would afford a much better Security against Forgeries, than any we had before made Use of and therefore resolved to make Trial of it, for a short Time." In this man-

ner forms of a proposed private bank became official Virginia currency.

Larger engraved forms, on paper similar to the bank forms, were ordered from England on March 17, 1773, thru John Norton — Sons. In his order Nicholas went into min-



ute detail as to the Virginia watermark, engraving and general design of these notes which were of a handsome and elaborate character, and asked Norton to throw every safeguard around their manufacture. Satisfactory samples were received in July, and in September the large form was probably in circulation for Nicholas wrote that "The paper, for our new currency... is universally admired." Samples with the date of 1773 are known to be in existence.

After the flight of Governor Dun-

tion ordinance. So arduous a task had the filling in of these blanks become that Nicholas had difficulty in securing persons to undertake it. A committee of the Convention of May 6, 1776, recommended that compensation for the work be increased, but on June 10 the Convention refused to pass the recommendation. This refusal may partly be explained by the fact that a smaller note had been engraved which was much simpler to prepare. The general size and character of this new note were continued thru



more in June, 1775, the Virginia Convention of July 17 considered the question of paper money and passed an ordinance authorizing the issue of notes on the best paper obtainable, but allowing the use of the same paper if other could not be found. As shown in the illustrations the first issues made continued use of both the bank form and the large special form by laboriously writing in the date of the Conven-

later emissions with eventual change to the new State seal and the use of dollars rather than pounds. The bank form is known to have continued in circulation as late as July, 1776, for Colonel Landon Carter in his diary mentions being paid in it at that time.

The smallest form was apparently made from a copper plate engraving, and was printed on a very heavy paper. Of peculiar interest

was the use of imbedded colored fibres in the paper, much after the manner of present day money, to prevent counterfeiting. In the absence of letters and records stating the exact source of the engraving and paper, the following from Purdie's *The Virginia Gazette* for January 26, 1776, is of note: "The paper for issuing the SMALL TREASURY NOTES is just arrived from Philadelphia, and they will be ready in about a fortnight." The fairly definitely establishes the date of first issue, and leads to the supposition that both engraving and paper may have been secured from the same source as that used by Continental Congress which paid David Rittenhouse, the eminent scientist, for copper plate engraving used for Continental currency.

The issues under the Ordinance of July 17, 1775, mark an unusual epoch in the financial history of the State since here, for the first time, representatives of the people set about the business of financing their own government independently. Together with the issues of 1773 they show an early abortive effort to establish a private bank, and tie prominent names in with experiments to discover the best paper and forms for printing currency at the period when Virginia was preparing for statehood.

The official Journals, Acts and Ordinances of the period furnish the basis for a large part of this paper. The newspapers of the period carry much pertinent information and are fully supplemented by Nicholas' correspondence as found in the volume "John Norton & Sons Merchants of London and Virginia," edited by Frances Norton Mason and published by The Dietz Press in 1937.

Buy War Savings Bonds.

Say You Saw It In The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine

A Few Thoughts For Clubs

Excerpts from reports rendered by clubs in competition for the 1942 award of the Central States Numismatic Society plaque:

"Distance seems no barrier if a member is really interested. One member of the Waterloo Club drives approximately one hundred miles each time he attends a meeting and he does not miss very many meetings, two other members drive forty and fifty miles for each meeting; while several members live in Cedar Falls which is seven miles from Waterloo. We believe that this proves the fact that no matter how small a community is one can find someone in it who is interested in coins and willing to go almost any distance to attend a good numismatic meeting."

—Waterloo Coin Club

"We have perhaps the fewest committees of any club. Generally speaking, every member is on every committee. That's how we get things done. The officers want 100% member participation in all society matters."

"We never read prepared papers at our meetings. We have always met around a table and discussed a wide range of numismatic topics. We all participate in the discussions and we do not have to contend with 'back row listeners' who are likely to be bashful about making a comment. When we sit around a table everyone is in the front row."

—Racine Numismatic Society

Exhibits Hawaii Overprint

Leonard Trythall exhibited a \$1 Hawaii overprint at last meeting of the Oregon Numismatic Society. It had been turned in to a Portland bank. The bill is Treasury series 1935-A and bears a brown seal. Apparently both new and used currency has been overprinted.

Rarities star in Knight's Memphis sale

Lyn F. Knight will offer more than 1,500 lots in the official auction of the 1992 Memphis International Paper Money Show June 19-21.

Beginning with Colonials, one of the key items is lot 403, an uncut sheet of 16

Rhode Island notes, dated July 2, 1780. Rated as gem CU the rare double sheet is estimated at \$1,500 to \$3,000.

A printing plate for the South Carolina 1 shilling of June 30, 1748, authenticated by Eric P. Newman is estimated

at \$2,000 to \$5,000.

Lot 538 consists of a pair of 1923 \$10 Legal-Tender Notes, estimated at \$20,000 to \$30,000, described by the auctioneer as "Certainly the most amazing pair of notes in this sale." First and last note pairs are considered most unusual in the large notes.

A matching estimate for a single note, lot 550, puts it at the head of the sale. The 1863 \$100 with spread eagle is graded gem CU.

Two more \$100 notes follow, the 1880 \$100, second best of the four in private hands with an estimate of \$7,500 to \$10,000 and the Fr 100 of 1880 in XF/AU and estimated at \$8,000 to \$12,000.

In Coin Notes, lot 650 is an 1800 \$20 with Rosecrans-Nebeker sign. is one of only five outside in carrying a \$5,000 to \$7,500 estimate. Lots 716 and 717 are 1914 \$500 and 1914 \$1,000 Federal Reserve Notes with identical \$7,000 to \$12,000 estimates.

These are followed by a \$500 of 1922 estimated at \$7,500 to \$10,000 and a \$1,000 of 1907 in the Gold Certificates, which is expected to bring in the range of \$7,500 to \$12,500.

Lot 902 is a solid serial number star 1950C \$10, considered by the cataloger as among the rarest of the small-size notes to appear as very few star notes were printed. The piece carries an estimate of \$2,500 to \$4,000.

A 1981A serial number 1 \$10 note is listed as only the fourth verified in private hands and not in either the Smithsonian or ANA collections. Graded choice AU, the piece is estimated at \$5,500 to \$7,500.

Lot 943 is a 1988A \$20 serial number

1, the first reported since the 1981A series. Gem CU for grade, the piece is expected to go to \$2,000 to \$3,000.

A gem CU 1934 \$10 note in lot 962 is one of a dozen known in that grade and is estimated at \$8,000 to \$12,000.

Moving to the Nationals, lot 1004 is a Fairbanks First National Bank \$5 of 1902 out of the Joe Wells hoard and is expected to draw \$8,000 to \$12,000. Lot 1027 is a San Francisco Gold Bank Note on the First National Gold Bank from the Hickman-Oakes sale of 1981 where it sold for \$6,000. It's estimated here at \$5,000 to \$7,500.

A Leadville, Colo., \$20 on the Carbonate National Bank in AU/Unc. rates a \$1,500 to \$2,000 nod. Lot 1102 is a serial number 1 \$5 note (1902) on the First National Bank of Rexburg, Idaho.

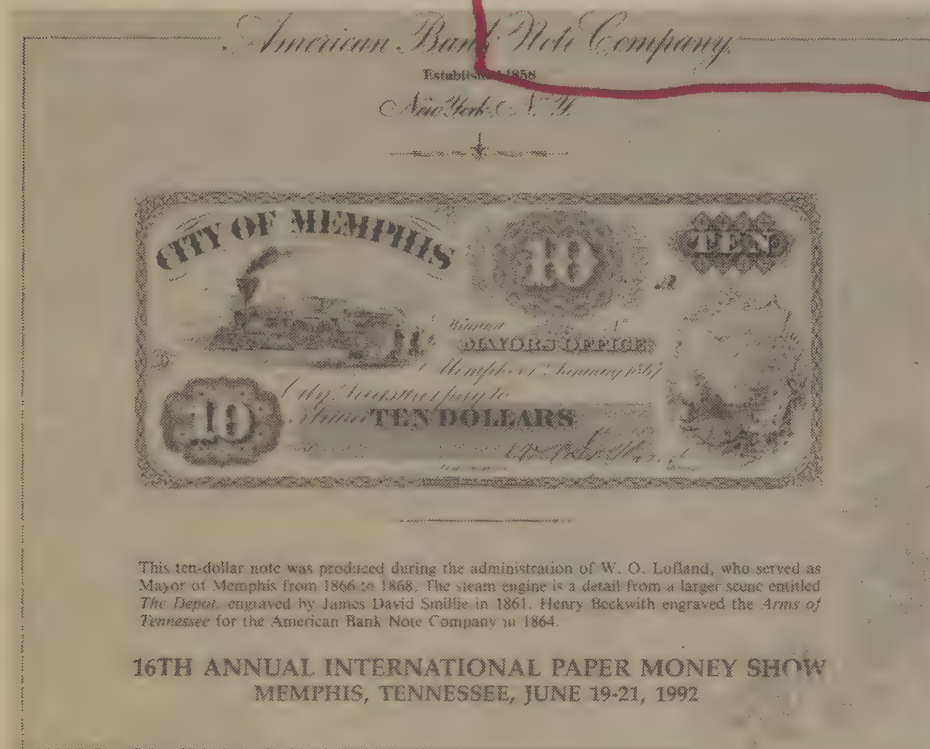
AU specimen is estimated at \$6,000 to \$12,000.

Two Oklahoma Territory Nationals, a \$10 on the First National Bank of Norman and a First National Bank of Newkirk are listed as lots 1418 and 1419. Both are 1882 Brown Backs and the Newkirk is a serial number 1. Respectively the estimates are \$7,500 to \$10,000 and \$5,000 to \$7,500.

A matching \$20 for Norman is lot 1431, which is expected to bring \$5,000 to \$7,000.

\$100 notes on Guthrie and El Reno in the territory carry matching \$4,000 to \$6,000 estimates.

Lot viewing will begin on June 17. Catalogs for the sale are \$10 postpaid and may be ordered by mail from Lyn F. Knight Inc., P.O. Box 7364, Overland Park, KS 66207. The phone number is (800) 243 5211. The fax number is (913) 262 7860.



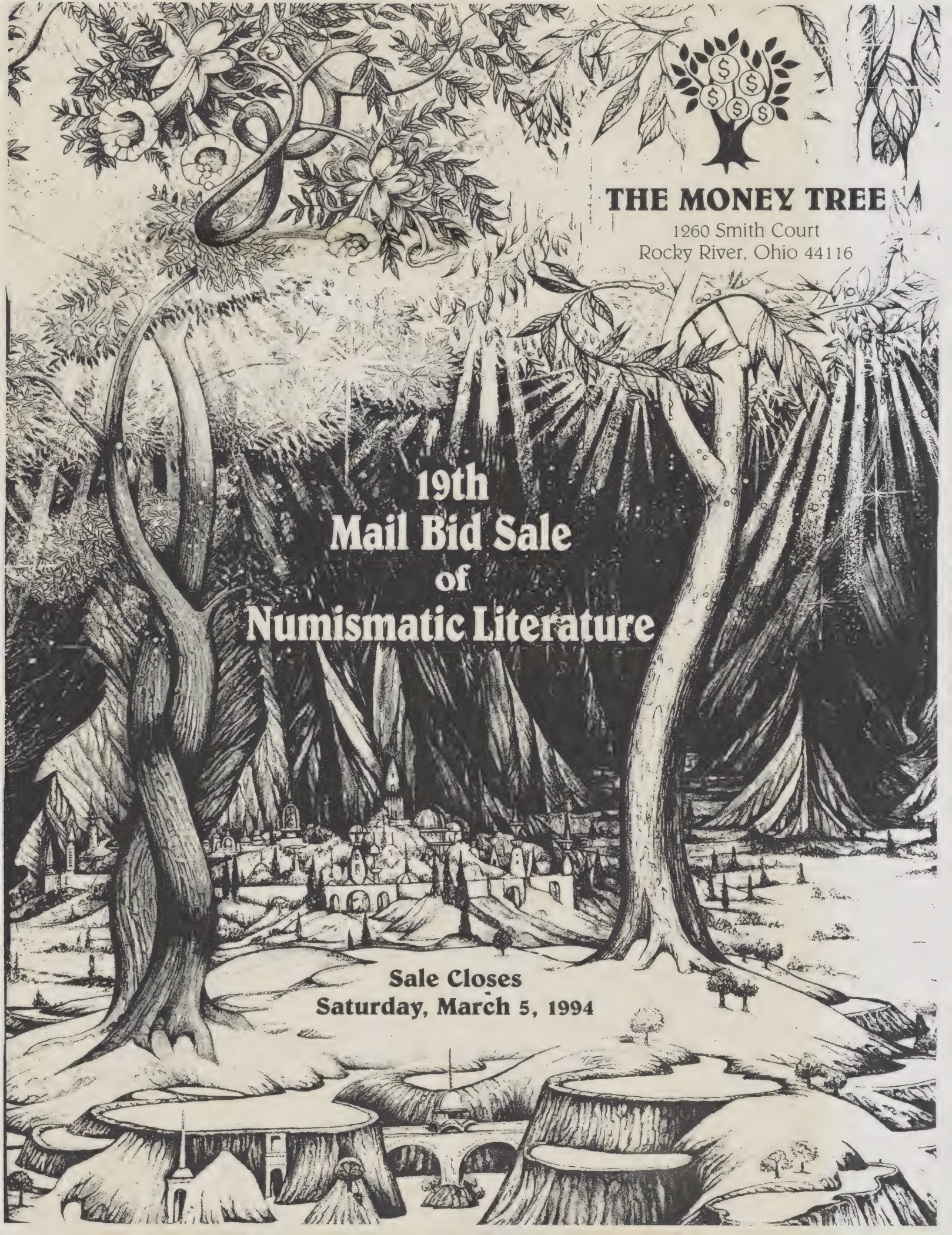
Memphis card issued by ABNC

An intaglio-printed souvenir card featuring a \$10 obsolete note has been prepared by American Bank Note Commemoratives for the International Paper Money Show in Memphis June 19-21. The note is available by mail for \$9 from ABNC at 7 High St., Suite 412, Huntington, NY 11743.



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235. Fisher, Redwood [Editor]. "EMISSIONS OF COLONIAL CURRENCY AND IN RHODE ISLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS". In THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE AND INDUSTRIAL RECORD (Volume I, Number 5) October 1845. 8vo, tan printed paper covers. Pages 403 to 415 (The entire issues covers from pages 387 to 482). Tables. The magazine is heavily chipped at the spine. The covers are nearly disbound. Some interior foxing. The magazine is probably otherwise VG. The colonial currency article is foxed but otherwise Fine. (50.00)

FASCINATING NOTE: "We published, some time since [1843], a general historical account of Continental Money by S. Breck, Esq., of Philadelphia."

"As every thing relating to that period of time, and the state of currency during our colonial history, is interesting, we are induced to devote a few pages to record the emissions of colonial paper by Massachusetts and Rhode Island."

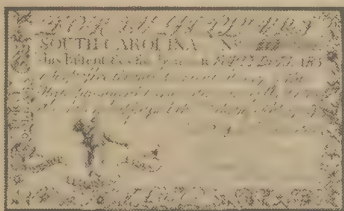
Included under the heading "Colonial Currency before the Introduction of Paper" are 3 one paragraph sections, "Wampumpeage", "Gold and Silver", "Bills of Credit" and 8 1/2 page section "Emissions of Paper Money in Rhode Island [from 1710]" and only a few lines about "Lists of Emissions in Massachusetts".

Also featured is a table of "... Depreciation of Colonial Currency in New England" at various intervals from 1702 to 1769 based on "Exchange with London on Old Tenor", "1 oz. Mexican silver", and "Spanish dollar in Old Tenor" (1761 & 1763).

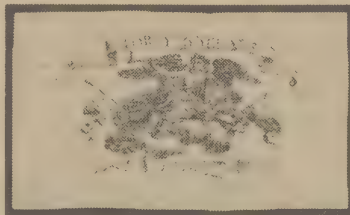
There is a passing reference to [Elisha] Potter who wrote about the same topic as this title and also to the work of a "Dr. Douglas". This article is not listed in Eric Newman's 3rd edition.

SOUTH CAROLINA

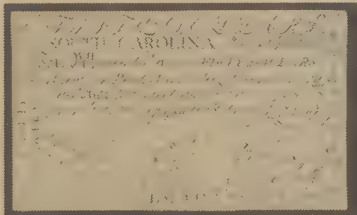
The issue of February 8th, 1779 was engraved by Thomas Coram and is considered to be the most artistically done of any Colonial Issue from any colony. We are pleased to offer an unusually large selection of these rare notes.



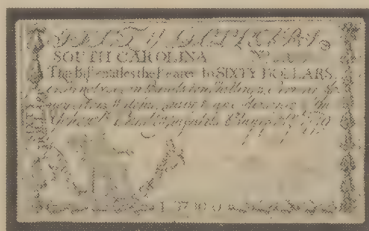
1. SOUTH CAROLINA FEBRUARY 8th, 1779 \$40 ABOUT NEW. Closely margined but very boldly printed with strong signatures and a perfectly centered back design. A real beauty \$550.00



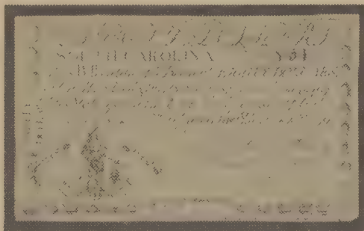
2. SOUTH CAROLINA FEBRUARY 8th, 1779 \$40 EXTRA FINE. Identical centering to the previous note, but a bit lower in grade and not as clean. Still a lovely better than normal example 400.00



3. SOUTH CAROLINA FEBRUARY 8th, 1779 \$50 EXTRA FINE. A very popular note with the reverse engraving of Atlas holding a boulder on his shoulders. This denomination is clearly signed on the back by Coram 375.00

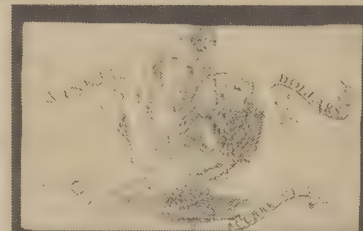
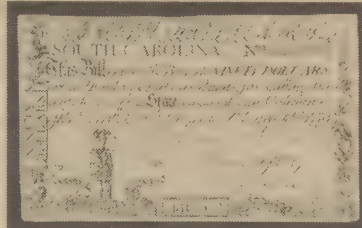


4. SOUTH CAROLINA FEBRUARY 8th, 1779 \$60 VERY FINE. Well margined and boldly printed. Fully extra fine from the standpoint of grade but a center split has been reinforced with tape on the back 275.00

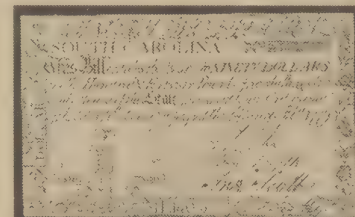


5. SOUTH CAROLINA FEBRUARY 8th, 1779 \$80 EXTRA FINE. A real beauty that would grade choice about new but for one stained corner tip at the left and a paper peel at the lower right. This is one of the scarcer denominations 300.00

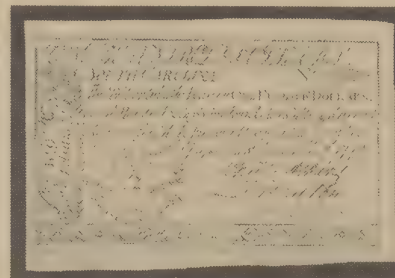
6. SOUTH CAROLINA FEBRUARY 8th, 1779 \$90 ABOUT NEW. Well centered with good margins this is the very popular denomination with the lovely Coram engraving of Hercules strangling the Lion on the reverse 650.00



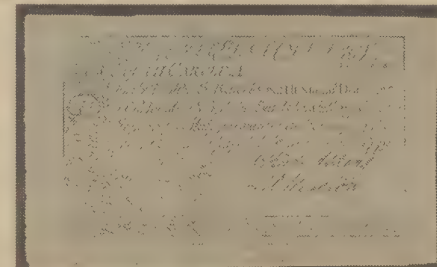
7. SOUTH CAROLINA FEBRUARY 8th, 1779 \$90 EXTRA FINE. Clean and very good looking rarely seen this nice 450.00



8. SOUTH CAROLINA FEBRUARY 8th, 1779 \$90 EXTRA FINE. Identical to the previous note but more tightly margined 400.00



9. SOUTH CAROLINA FEBRUARY 8th, 1779 \$100 CHOICE ABOUT NEW. Broadly margined and beautifully centered, a truly exceptional example of this issue and one of the less frequently seen denominations. A prize for the specialist 900.00



10. SOUTH CAROLINA FEBRUARY 8th, 1779 \$100 CHOICE ABOUT NEW. Extraordinary margins and no signs of folds or circulation but the note is lightly soiled and has a fair amount of scattered light stains. Still a great find for this issue 650.00

COLONIAL CURRENCY

COLONY	VF	XF	ABOUT NEW	NEW	CHOICE NEW
Continental	60	90	115	140	200
Conn Hole Cancel	45	55	65	90	125
Del	65	90	125	175	225
GA	225	375	595	—	—
Maryland	65	100	150	—	—
Mass Hole Cancel	45	60	80	90	125
NH Hole Cancel	350	425	500	—	—
NJ	50	60	90	110	175
NY	80	100	125	175	250
NC	125	195	250	300	400
PA	50	65	90	110	175
RI	50	60	75	100	125
SC	200	300	375	450	550
VA	150	200	300	—	—

CONNECTICUT JUNE 7, 1776 1s GEM NEW. A Bright, Beautiful and Uncancelled Note with Its Full Embossing Clear and Bold. The Ideal Note For A Top Erd 13 Colony Set. 250.00

DELAWARE JUNE 1, 1759 15s VERY FINE. Beginning to split along its center fold But Solid Otherwise. All Three Signatures Are Clear and This Note is Rare in This High A Grade. 450.00

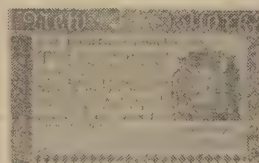
DELAWARE JANUARY 1, 1776 5s GEM NEW. A Lovely Note with Strong Signatures and Jumbo Margins. 250.00



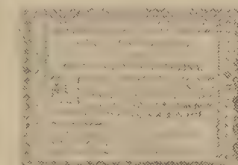
NEW JERSEY MARCH 25, 1776 1s GEM NEW. A Common Note But This Gem has Jumbo Margins and Excellent Color. 200.00



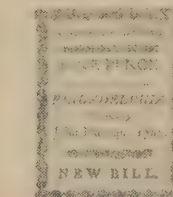
NEW JERSEY MARCH 25, 1776 26 GEM NEW. A Lovely Tricolor Note. David Rittenhouse, Later The Director of The Mint, Engraved The Border and Worked in His Name in Very Small Letters 450.00



NEW YORK MARCH 5, 1776 1/8 CHOICE NEW. A Wonderful Grade For This Issue and Colony. Very Well Centered on The Face with the back slightly shifted to the right. 400.00

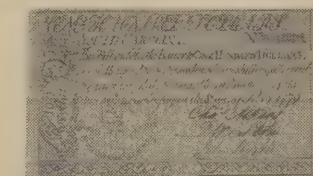
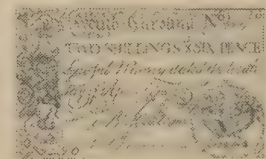


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SOUTH CAROLINA APRIL 10, 1778 2s6d GEM NEW. A Lovely Example with Excellent Centering. Strong Signatures and Clean Paper 350.00



SOUTH CAROLINA FEBRUARY 8, 1779. \$100 GEM NEW. Jumbo Margins and Perfect Centering. If This Is Not The Finest to Exist It Can't Be Less Than Tied. 1,750.00

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2. See term 1.

Paper Money Printed by BF

Date	Colony	Amount	Payment to BF Paper	Printing	Reference
3/25/28 (with Keimer; NJArchives , 3 ser, 11:355-63)	NJ	24,760			Auto56-57; N223
1729 (probably printed by BF)	DE	12,000			M3; N96
2/6/30/1	PA				M42; N328
8/13/33 (Mid-July to c. 10 Sept 1736)	NJ	50,000			M 136; N224
3/1734	DE	12,000	11.10.0	50.0.0	M83; N96; A4/9/35
5/4/35	NJ	40,000			
3/25/37 (first nature printing on currency)	NJ	50,000			M136; N224
8/10/39	PA				M176; N328
12/1/39	DE				M161; N96
8/1/44	PA				M361; N329
2/28/46	DE				M385; N97
May/46	Joseph Gray	27.10.0			N329
7/2/46 (last NJ currency printed by BF; James Parker printed the 4/15/55 currency using BF's nature printing)	NJ	16,000			M395; N225
8/1/46	PA				M403; N329
4/16/49	PA				M484; N330
1/1/53	DE				M567; N97
10/1/55	PA				M619; N330
1/1/56	PA				M647; N331
4/1/56	DE				M631; N98
10/1/56	PA				M631; N331-2
3/10/57	PA				M670; N332
7/1/57 (mica used to strengthen 20s bill)	PA				M671; N333

CLARK TO JOHN GIRAULT, 1779.

[Clark MSS., Va. State Archives.]

The State of Virginia.....
to John Girault Cap^t Ill^o R^t

1779	To Bounty of Seventeen Men Inlisted for the war—a 750 Dollars ea.....	12750
	To Ditto of two Men Inlisted for One Year at 50 Dollars ea.....	100
	To premium for enlisting the above 17 Men for the War a 150 D ^{rs}	2550
	Cr	15000
	By cash receiv'd of Col ^o George Rogers Clark in part the Above.....	900
	Ballance due J Girault Dollars	14500
	By so much Receiv'd of Co ^l Montgomery in Bills	5000
	Doll ^s	8000

G R CLARK

CLARK APPEALS FOR FUNDS, 1779.

[Draper MSS., 46J34.—Copy.]

Whereas the Expences of Government require a far greater quantity of money, than I am at present supplied with, and persons entitled to the preemption of Land will be obliged to send their Money to the Registry of office, which will be attended with trouble—this is there fore to notify all persons that I will Borrow on behalf of Government Such sums as they shall be disposed to Lend, giving the lender such certificate thereof as shall entitle him to

repay the same sum in williamsburg without delay, from the Treasury on application to his Excellency the governor

(Signed) GEO. R CLARK

Borrowed of.....A.....B..... one Thousand Dollars to answer the demands of Government in my department, which is by contract to be repaid him by the Treasurer on demand

Given under my hand and Seal at Head quarters, at the falls of Ohio this.....day1779

(Signed) G R C

TABLE OF DEPRECIATION OF THE CONTINENTAL AND STATE BILLS OF CREDIT IN ILLINOIS, 1779.

[Journal of the House of Delegates, May Session, 1783, p. 73.]

From the 1st of May till Col. Montgomery's arrival about the 10 th of June, one silver dollar worth in paper.....	At Kaskaskia	S ^t Vincennes	Kohokia
From 10 th of June, till about the 10 th of July, while the regiment was at Kaskaskia, & on way to S ^t Vincennes.....	from 5 to 6	3½	4 dolls.
From 10 th of July to the middle of August—stood at 10.	from 6 to 10	4....	5....
From 4 to 8.....			6....
From 15 th of August till 1 st October—rose 10 to 15.			8....
From 8 to 12.....			10....
From 1 st of October to 15 th November—rose 15 to 30.			
From 12 to 15.....			

I hereby certify that the above Table of depreciation, made out by Col. Todd, is just, as far as I can recollect; that all bills which were drawn by me on New Orleans were passed at the rate of a hard dollar for every one named in the bill, and all which were drawn on the Governor, or treasurer of Virginia, were for paper money, and understood to be at such state of depreciation as prevailed at the time and place of drawing. The draughts in livres were at 5 livres to a dollar, to be paid in silver if on New Orleans or in depreciated dollars as above, if drawn on Virginia

G R CLARK

(A copy) ARCHIBALD BLAIR

Jan 1996

Another Continental Currency Counterfeit?

by EVERETT K. COOPER

THE abundance of contemporary counterfeits of the paper money authorized by the Continental Congress during the years of the American Revolutionary War is legendary and a well-documented historical fact. The astronomical inflation resulting from the mass of Continental Currency in circulation caused widespread cynicism which was expressed in the words "not worth a continental." Lesser known, except to those who probe deep into the pages of history, is the fact that in addition to the excessive government issues of this currency they had an unwanted and prolific competitor endeavoring also to issue a substantial quantity of this currency. This was the product of British-inspired and-sponsored counterfeiters. Their intent, of course, was to wage economic warfare and destroy the will of the colonists to fight the soldiers and mercenaries of King George III. The total value of the legitimate issues of the Continental Congress was approximately \$242 million. The total value of the counterfeits is unknown. In addition to the unknown amount of British-sponsored printing there also was that issued clandestinely by numerous entrepreneur counterfeiters who saw the Continental Currency as their golden opportunity. It has been said by some pundits that the counterfeit issue equaled that of the legitimate issue. That would seem to be a bit overestimated. Nevertheless, it raises the question that if contemporary counterfeits were anywhere near that volume why do not more of those counterfeits show up in today's collector market?

That counterfeiting was a pernicious problem during the Revolutionary War years is without question.¹ Even the popular twentieth-century novelist Kenneth Roberts would incorporate this vice into his historical novel *Oliver Wiswell*. This novel of the Revolutionary War era deals with a young Massachusetts man who chose to remain loyal to King George III. Included in the adventures of loyalist Wiswell, while trying to survive in an intensely polarized society, were several experiences with a counterfeiter of Continental Currency. In one situation the counterfeiter, an engraver named Abel Buell, takes a worn \$8 note from his pocket and professionally criticizes the crude engraving work of the genuine note. In another comment Oliver Wiswell refers to a small portable hand press, which would require space of less than "a quarter of a seaman's chest" when the press was dismantled. This portable printing press was used in spare moments to strike off \$8 Continental notes. In another situation the novelist again deals with the simple methods of the counterfeiters. "They had, I saw, been aging Buell's new money by pushing it around in their pantaloons pockets."² It is interesting to note that the novelist frequently utilized the \$8 Continental note as the choice of the counterfeiter.

The British sponsored counterfeiting and allowed spurious notes made in England to be brought into the rebellious colo-

nies. They also encouraged the importation of counterfeiting supplies, printing of counterfeits aboard British naval warships in New York harbor, and the open solicitation of distributors and passers of the spurious currency.

The appearance of an advertisement in a New York City newspaper on April 14, 1777, during the British occupation of that city, attests to the openness of this criminal activity. The advertisement reads as follows:

Persons going into other colonies may be supplied with any Number of counterfeit Congress-notes, for the Price of the Paper per Ream. They are so neatly and exactly executed that there is no Risk in getting them off, it being almost impossible to discover that they are not genuine. This has been proved by Bills to a very large Amount, which have already been successfully circulated. Enquire for Q.E.D. at the Coffee-House, from 11 p.m. to 4 a.m. during the present month.

The ire of the patriots over the British-sponsored counterfeiting was directly expressed by Thomas Paine writing under his pseudonym of *Common Sense*. In an open published letter, dated March 21, 1778, to General Sir William Howe he closed with the statement "You, sir, have the honor of adding a new vice to the military catalogue; and the reason, perhaps, why the invention was reserved for you, is, because no general before was mean enough even to think of it."³

The Continental Congress initiated a number of precautions with the currency intended to foil the counterfeiters:

Secret marks—hidden in the printing were, unknown to the public, marks that it was hoped the counterfeiter would neglect to duplicate. These secret marks were not divulged to the public who could not use them to identify the counterfeits and, hence, were of little use.

Blue paper—specimen or proof notes were printed on special blue paper, but not signed or numbered. Limited distribution was made to those handling the currency for use in checking the authenticity of the currency they handled.

Paper—that used for the currency was specially prepared by certain paper mills. Paper contained threads and pieces of mica. The mills were not to supply the paper to others; Pennsylvania made it illegal to do so.

Watermarked paper—used on the last issue; watermarked "CONFEDERATION" or "UNITED STATES."

Colors—the January 14, 1779 issue was printed, front and back, with red and black ink.

Recall—two issues were severely counterfeited, May 20, 1777 and April 11, 1778, so the entire issues were recalled from circulation.

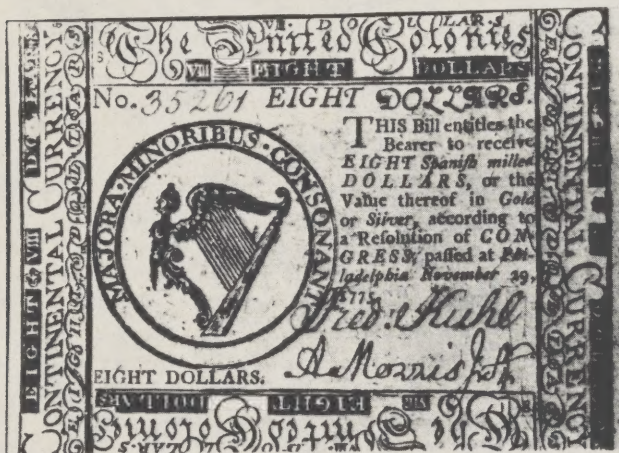
Descriptions—printed broadside describing numerous known counterfeits was made available.

In spite of all these simple and preventive efforts the currency was readily counterfeited and the public easily deceived. From the January 1779 printed broadside, described above, the following summary can be made of the counterfeiters' activity.

- The two most counterfeited issues were those of April 11, 1778 and September 26, 1778.
- The two most popular counterfeited denominations were the \$30 and \$40 notes. The \$5 and \$8 followed in popularity with the counterfeiters.
- There were no reported counterfeits of the issue of November 2, 1776; apparently the counterfeiters were kept busy with the earlier issues.

To return again to the question as to why more counterfeits do not appear in today's collector market of Continental Currency. Apparently the answer is that the contemporary counterfeits were so well done that we do not recognize them today. But they are there in greater numbers than realized.

Perhaps the best way to identify them is by comparison with the original blue paper notes prepared by the printers. The other method is to compare against the descriptive lists of coun-



\$8 November 29, 1775 Continental Currency. Note position of harp neck opposite Letter N.



\$8 September 26, 1778 Continental Currency. Note position of harp neck opposite letter C.



\$8 September 26, 1778 Continental Currency, unsigned, blue paper counterfeit detector note. Note position of harp neck opposite letter C.



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First NB of New York	Chtr 29	\$5-5-5-5
NB of the Republic, Chicago	Chtr 4605	\$5-5-5-5 \$10-10-10-20
Bank of Italy, San Francisco	Chtr 13044	\$10-10-10-10
Webster & Atlas NB, Boston	Chtr 1527	\$5-5-5-5

In the case of Webster and Atlas National Bank, the bank was charged \$128 since bank officer signatures were transferred to the duplicate plate. Certainly other examples exist, since my review of the ledger focussed primarily on banks in St. Louis, MO and Evansville, IN.

This observation was possible because of enormous issuance and survival of NBC's notes. Between 1909 and 1929 over 1.5 million \$5-5-5-5 sheets were printed and issued, and so many have survived that a full set of plate letters should be within the financial reach of the patient collector. An interesting but somewhat arcane collection could be built on laddering apparently out-of-sequence serial number/plate letter combinations or, for the very brave, on assembling changeover pairs. Perhaps more rationally, the true syngraphist should just remember that even the very common is always worth another look.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thanks to Peter Huntoon for directing me to the Suitland ledger and for reviewing a draft of this article.

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terfeits and their deviations that have appeared in modern collector publications.⁴ This latter method is the easiest and fastest but, of course, is limited to those counterfeits previously discovered and reported. Comparison with blue paper notes is tedious but allows for discovery of counterfeits not previously reported.

As an example, an \$8 Continental note of the September 26, 1778 resolution looked suspicious and was examined to determine if it was a contemporary counterfeit or a legitimate issue. A check of the published descriptive lists of known counterfeits did not list this note. The signers were legitimate names but verification was lacking of the authenticity of the handwriting. The paper seemed to be a bit lighter in color but the typical embedded threads were present as are found in legitimate Continental paper. The harp emblem became the most questionable discrepancy. The outer circle enclosing the motto and device had a distinct break which had not appeared on prior issues using this emblem. Of more concern, however,

was the placement of the harp in the emblem. On other occasions, before and after this issue, the upper tip of the harp was opposite the "N" of the word CONSONANT.⁵ In this specimen that same feature of the harp is shifted in position. Now it is opposite the dot between the words MINORIBUS and CONSONANT. This arouses the suspicion that this note is really a newly identified contemporary counterfeit. However, the final test is one which few types of paper money offer to collectors in verifying specimens. A comparison is available with a known genuine specimen as printed on the blue paper. Comparison in this case with this reference specimen shows that the same deviations in printing are on the blue paper note and the specimen is probably a legitimate issue.

Endnotes

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 2. Kenneth Roberts, *Oliver Wiswell* (New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co., 1940), pp. 195, 203, 207, 249, 578, 701.
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Photographs courtesy of M. Duane Mills.



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used as well, like "Secured Paper," "Approved Paper," "City Safety Fund," etc. A few businesses went as far as incorporating the word "Bank" in their title, to help make their advertising notes more noticeable. About the only thing missing from these obsolete look-alikes was a date and a serial number.

When state bank notes became more elaborate in design and color, the advertising notes became more intricate as well. When the backs of the bank notes began to be engraved, advertising notes followed suit. The entire scheme of this merchandising technique was to make the advertising notes closely resemble the legal paper money of the times.

Imagine a person in the early to mid-1800s somehow receiving one of these advertising notes; their first immediate impression is that the note may be actual money. This in turn forces the person to carefully look at the note and read it to see if it is money. By making a person look at and read the notes, the retailer accomplishes his objective by successfully advertising.

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